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Japan

Takako Doi Grants Interview to Tokyo TV

OW0301072690 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 2330 GMT 1 Jan 90

["New Year's interview" with Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi by NHK newscasters Yoshiro Shimizu and Miyuki Morita at the NHK studio in Tokyo—recorded; from a program entitled "How We Will Change Politics in 1990"]

[Excerpts] [Shimizu] This is Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairwoman Doi. Happy New Year, Madam Chairwoman.

[Morita] Happy New Year.

[Doi] Happy New Year.

[Shimizu] I seek your favors this year.

[Doi] I especially seek your favors this year.

[Shimizu] Because this is an election year, we assume that even during this particular holiday season, you cannot take it easy.

[Doi] You are correct. I really do not feel like this the holiday season. I feel like I am in the middle of an election already.

[Morita] As a matter of fact, I saw the New Year interview you gave last year. In that interview, you predicted that on the international scene, the East-West dialogue would make progress, and on the domestic scene, the majority and minority parties would reverse their positions in the House of Councillors during the forthcoming year. Your predictions indeed came true. Would you say that as a politician, your prediction made a hit, or—I am sorry to say this—was it sort of instinct?

[Doi] There are many occasions when politicians have to make predictions or rely on their instincts. However, rather than saying that events took place just as I had predicted, I would like to say that we must make efforts in the hope that the world will proceed in a certain direction. We always think about that. The international community and international politics moved rapidly in the direction we hoped it would move. Domestically, in that epochal upper house election last July, we reversed the positions between the government and opposition parties, thanks to the overwhelming support given by the nation. At that time, I often said that the door was half opened, and I actually felt that the mountain had moved, but, most of all, I came to realize that the people know and think far better and far more strongly than we do about in what direction events should move. [passage omitted]

[Shimizu] Probably nobody, including even the Soviet Union, could have foreseen the changes in East Europe around this time last year. How do you view this tumultuous current of democracy and freedom?

[Doi] The tempo is amazing, isn't it? I have heard many people say that last year was a year of turbulence for that

reason alone, but I myself emphasized on various occasions that the year must be called more accurately a year of the beginning of turbulence. Come to think of it, European history dates back thousands of years. The years in question represent about 40 years out of these thousands of years, even though it is rather difficult to make this kind of comparison. [passage omitted]

[Shimizu] Mr Yakovlev, who is said to be among the closest to Mr Gorbachev and the No 2 man in the Soviet Union, was in Japan last year. When asked about the East European question, he said the events there did not signify the failure of socialism, but rather the progress and development—and, in fact, the victory—of socialism. We felt he was bluffing a little. Chairwoman Doi, what did you think?

[Doi] It is not the question of which side won or lost in the area of ideology or systems. It goes beyond that. For instance, even classic capitalism is changing nowadays, and it has become clear that communism cannot last under one-party dictatorship. Even under capitalism, no one wants the gap to be widened. This amounts to a question of redressing. Supporting social security and other measures is a natural requirement and, essentially, this falls under the category of socialist policy, doesn't it? It is important to accept and support these things, even under capitalism. Even capitalism is changing. But if it does not change, those measures will be realized.

[Shimizu] In the general elections expected in February, don't you anticipate the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] to attack the JSP's socialist democracy and the reformist camp on the grounds that socialism has failed?

[Doi] Of course, they are free to speak about it during their election campaigns, but when they think of how the people of the world will look at and perceive such talk, I think that they will be a little ashamed. What they should ponder seriously is the fact that for 40 long years the LDP has retained government power all by itself. The issue is that, from the viewpoint of democracy, one-party government is no longer appropriate. Therefore, if they conduct the kind of campaigns you mentioned, while shelving this side of the coin, it will not be proper or acceptable.

[Morita] I think that there are many among the young people who say that socialism does not come home to them or does not appeal to them. My question may not be directly connected with this, but some in your party seem to call for changing the JSP's party name. What do you think about this, Ms Doi?

[Doi] Indeed, there is a call like that, but the party is not discussing the question of changing its name yet; neither is it at such a stage. Among the words which were on everyone's lips last year was a book cover. Masayoshi Ito, an LDP member, said that he did not want to become a cover of a book which changes, while the content is left intact. This situation presents the same kind of question. Would the people be convinced if our party changed its party name without changing its substance? I think that it boils down to this question. [Doi laughs] The JSP has clearly published a new manifesto,

and it is important that the party implement the contents of this manifesto in concrete terms. The new manifesto sets great store in human rights; freedoms and democracy; which I mentioned just now; and stresses that the JSP will become a party of the people. It also declares that the party will pursue and strive for socialist democracy. I think that you may as well regard our party as a West European type. [passage omitted]

[Shimizu] Toward the end of last year, it was said that your party would examine deleting the clause on the goal of socialist revolution from the preface to the party rules. Would it be safe to believe that this will happen this year?

[Doi] After the general elections are over this year, a party convention is scheduled for early April. I think that the issue will be taken up at that convention. [passage omitted]

[Shimizu] Please let me go back to the general elections. Aside from the question of woman candidates, has the JSP decided to put up a total of 158 candidates so far? Originally you had said that your goal was to put up as many as 180 candidates. How is the situation now? Do you think that the JSP will be able to put up a total of as many as 180 candidates by itself?

[Doi] I said that we would set our goal at 180 candidates, including those on our official tickets and those to be recommended by our party. We are making our best efforts all over the place, and we are still in the process of striving to find suitable candidates. Some districts are still making efforts in that regard, and others are beginning such efforts now. At the present moment, I think that the number will be over 160, or somewhere around that. [passage omitted]

[Shimizu] They say that the favorable tide for the JSP has weakened now. They say so on the basis of opinion polls conducted by scholars, which show that the support rate for the JSP has dropped slightly from what it was previously. After touring across the country, don't you actually feel that the fair wind has indeed weakened?

[Doi] From the atmosphere prevailing at forums and street gatherings, and from looking at the faces of the people who gather there, we feel that they really want us to work for a change in politics as early as possible. With regard to the consumption tax issue, for example, people tell us that they are waiting for the day when the tax is truly abolished.

[Shimizu] Do you mean to say that the situation has not changed much since the time of the upper house elections?

[Doi] I believe this is the case.

[Shimizu] A variety of things is now being talked about in connection with the issue of the reorganization of the political world. Mr Kanemaru of the LDP, for instance, advocates a grand coalition, including even the JSP. What do you think of that idea? Chairwoman, do you have the slightest inclination to form a grand coalition, bringing the JSP and LDP together?

[Doi, bursting into laughter] Near the end of last year, proposals of that sort were advanced in various ways. I thought they were in dire distress.

[Shimizu] You mean the LDP?

[Doi] Yes. I think it is important to accept the outcome of the House of Councillors elections sternly, solemnly, and humbly. The important thing at this juncture, I think, is not the question of what leaders of political parties think, but what the people desire. If this is the case, there are many people who say that they cannot stand the LDP's one-party rule anymore. If they ask on what grounds, then I have something to say about that, too. Before the LDP talks about a partial coalition and the like, and proposes to build a new foundation for politics, although it is difficult to change the government, it should abolish the consumption tax and deal seriously with disarmament. It should then earnestly grapple with political reform. Enthusiasm for political reform has not cooled. It is impossible to form a coalition or a union without doing that. [passage omitted]

[Morita] I would like to return to the subject of the consumption tax. Public opinion surveys show that even the people are divided over whether the tax should be abolished or revised. Despite this situation, do you still insist that abolition is the only choice?

[Doi] I must first point out that, to enforce the tax—which the people say they cannot accept—is not the way democratic politics should work. Now, Prime Minister Kaifu has promised a large-scale, drastic revision. I thought he would come up with a revision plan in November. He finally came up with one on 1 December, after waiting so long. Are the people now ready to accept this revision plan, which came after the long wait? Don't you think the people are increasingly saying the revision has only caused more problems? [passage omitted]

[Shimizu] The Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] has repeatedly emphasized that, should it become necessary to form a coalition government, the party will never do so in cooperation with the Japanese Communist Party. Now, let's assume that the elections results were such that, even though the four opposition parties—the JSP, Komeito, the DSP, and the Social Democratic Federation [SDF]—together could not muster a majority, they could still do so if they had the cooperation of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP]. What would happen in that case? For instance, last time—at the time of the House of Councillors election—in a bid for prime minister, you had yourself nominated with the support of the JCP. Will the JSP request JCP cooperation in helping its candidate get nominated for head of government?

[Doi] The major point is that efforts must be made to adopt and implement policies pursuant to the will of the people. The abolition of the consumption tax is our important promise. We shall not refuse the JCP's offer of cooperation to that end.

[Shimizu] Negotiations on cooperation in government between the four parties—the JCP, Komeito, the DSP, and the SDF—have been going on endlessly, without

making progress, even though the election is drawing close. Would you say we can expect something clear to emerge before the election?

[Doi] Talks on cooperation in government are in progress, even though there are policy principles of each party which have to be respected by the other parties. Also, the world has been changing, as witnessed in the U.S.-Soviet summit in June, the easing of tension in Europe, confrontations being replaced by dialogue, and dialogue developing into cooperation. Now, it is our responsibility to see that these changes take place in Asia. We are asked what we plan to do. At least, there are not many differences in views between the four parties in this respect. We do not agree on the continuation of increases in military spending. In regard to relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, I am planning visits to the United States and the Soviet Union at an early date after the elections. [passage omitted]

Takeshita Lends Support to Kaifu Leadership

OW3112110789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT
31 Dec 89

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 31 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has won support from the most powerful figure in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, to stay on as party leader beyond the general election expected in February, LDP sources said Sunday. Takeshita, head of the LDP's largest power bloc, has thrown his support behind Kaifu on condition that the party wins a simple majority of 257 seats or more in the next election for the 512-seat House of Representatives.

Takeshita, leader of the 105-member Takeshita faction, has conveyed his decision to Kaifu and also to another senior party figure, Shintaro Abe, the sources said. Abe, who served as LDP secretary general under Takeshita between October 1987 and June 1989, is regarded as the most probable successor to Kaifu. Kaifu, who succeeded Sosuke Uno as LDP president and prime minister in early August, was later given a full two-year term of office running through October 30, 1991. Many LDP power brokers say, however, that whether Kaifu can serve out the tenure will depend on the outcome of the election.

United States Agrees To Postpone SII Talks

OW2912015589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT
29 Dec 89

[Text] Washington, Dec. 28 KYODO—The United States, responding to a Japanese request, has agreed to postpone the third round of Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks until February, a U.S. Government official said Thursday. The official said the Japanese Government asked for a postponement of the SII talks, originally scheduled for January 16-17 in Tokyo, for "some weeks." The U.S. has agreed to the request, the official said, adding, "The next SII meeting will take place at a mutually agreed time and place in February."

The U.S. official declined to speculate on the timing of the February session in view of general elections in Japan, which are expected to be held on February 18.

A senior Japanese diplomat here, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the two countries have agreed to the postponement so that they could respond more effectively to structural issues. The diplomat said the previous two SII meetings in Tokyo in September and in Washington in November were "educational" in nature. These issues include the distribution system, land-use policies, and cross corporate ownership in Japan, and the low savings rate, overconsumption, and eroding industrial competitiveness in the U.S.

Both the U.S. and Japanese officials said a formal decision on the time and location of the third round of SII talks will not be made within this year.

Cabinet Approves MITI Import Promotion Plan

OW2812233989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1635 GMT
28 Dec 89

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 29 KYODO—The cabinet on Friday approved allocations of 14.5 billion yen for import promotion plans to be launched by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) within fiscal 1989 and in fiscal 1990, MITI officials said. The amount is nearly 8 times the 1.9 billion yen appropriated for the same purpose in fiscal 1989 ending March 31. Of the total, 7.5 billion yen has been allotted as part of the government's supplementary budget for the current fiscal year and the rest in the fiscal 1990 budget.

Under the plans, the ministry will establish "grass-roots international centers" in local cities to provide Japanese importers and consumers with information on foreign goods through a computer network. A host computer to be installed at the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) will connect regional terminals across Japan with those in 35 local U.S. Government offices. The ministry will dispatch missions abroad to find products for import, and will also receive foreign missions wishing to sell their own products here.

A computerized mail order system, dubbed the "World Shopping System," and a pilot project to build an import promotion center to regularly exhibit imported products for sale will also be launched. MITI will also undertake studies on price differences between domestic and foreign-made products, on Japan's distribution market and on structural problems that are being discussed under the ongoing Japan-U.S. Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks.

Faced with growing overseas calls for an expanded role as a nation with the world's largest trade surplus, Japan pledged earlier this year to become an "importing superpower."

On its aid program for developing nations, MITI will use 30 million yen to train unskilled laborers in the Asia-Pacific region and another 30 million yen for collecting economic data on Asian countries. MITI's 1990 fiscal year budget totals 726.3 billion yen, up 4.5 percent from the current fiscal year, ministry officials said. Of the total, a special account for energy-related expenses, a major component of the ministry's annual budget, reaches 338.3 billion yen, up from 329.3 billion yen in Fiscal 1989.

On environment-related expenses, 32 billion yen will be allotted for a number of projects to be undertaken by the government to tackle global environmental problems. MITI will also spend 203 million yen to develop technology to deal with environmental problems and 61 million yen to implement restrictive measures on the use of harmful chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gases.

Spending allocated for the assistance of small- and medium-sized firms stands at 194.3 billion yen.

Record Low Steel Exports Recorded for 1989

OW2712110989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 27 KYODO—Japan's steel exports in November marked the lowest monthly level in 17 years and 10 months with steelmakers refraining from small-profit exports and shipments to China, an industry association reported Wednesday. The Japan Iron and Steel Federation said exports plunged 25.0 percent last month from a year before to 1,437,000 tons. The previous low was recorded in January 1972 when they dropped to 1,439,000 tons.

The cumulative exports in the January-November period totaled 18,423,000 tons, making it certain that exports for the entire year will be under 20 million tons for the first time in 19 years.

Exports of seamless pipes used for oil drilling declined 40.2 percent to 96,000 tons, followed by cold-rolled coils for car bodies that fell 32.3 percent to 208,000 tons. Welded pipes also dropped 24.1 percent to 90,000 tons, and zinc-coated steel sheets decreased 19.0 percent to 140,000 tons.

Exports to China, the biggest customer, fell 41.1 percent to 272,000 tons, and down 27.5 percent to 219,000 tons to the United States, off 39.8 percent to 116,000 tons to South Korea and down 74.2 percent to 35,000 tons to the Soviet Union.

Current Account Surplus Continues Decline

OW2712110189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 27 KYODO—Japan's current account surplus fell for the ninth consecutive month in November from a year earlier, marking the longest

period of decline ever, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report released Wednesday. The surplus in the current account, the broadest measure of trade in goods and services plus some unilateral transfers, shrank 37.3 percent to an unadjusted 4,264 million dollars.

Within the current account, the merchandise trade surplus showed the same pattern, dwindling 41.3 percent to 4,493 million dollars, also the ninth straight monthly decline. The shrinkage in the trade surplus came as exports fell and imports rose briskly, a ministry official said. Exports fell for the second month in a row, going down 2.9 percent from a year earlier to 21,606 million dollars due chiefly to slack exports of autos and steel, the official said.

Exports of autos slid 9.4 percent, reflecting increasing production abroad by Japanese automakers. Steel exports dipped 23.6 percent for the fifth consecutive monthly fall, dragged down by a slowdown in exports to China and the Soviet Union, the official noted.

Brisk crude oil imports sent imports expanding at a double-digit tempo for the seventh successive month, rising 17.4 percent to 17,113 million dollars.

Crude oil imports grew 12.9 percent in volume and 56.0 percent in value in a rise prompted by higher crude oil prices. Crude oil prices averaged 17.41 dollars per barrel in November, up 38.8 percent from the year before.

In yen terms, the current account surplus declined 27.0 percent to 612.0 billion yen, while the trade surplus fell 31.7 percent to 644.8 billion yen.

The ministry issues two sets of trade figures for each month—one calculated on a customs-cleared basis and the other tallied when contracts are settled. The latest trade data was based on the latter calculation.

After adjustment for seasonal factors, the November current account surplus stood at 4,824 million dollars, down from 7,380 million dollars a year earlier. The trade surplus was given as 5,384 million dollars on an adjusted basis, also down from 8,505 million dollars a year earlier.

"There is no sign in sight that both surpluses will take an upturn," the official said.

Asked how long the narrowing trend will continue, the official did not make any specific projections, but said both surpluses are certain to show a decline next year as a whole. The government has forecast the current account surplus will total 61 billion dollars in fiscal 1989 and 51 billion dollars in fiscal 1990.

Among categories in the current account, the balance of invisible trade—a category covering funds relating to shipping, insurance, tourism and commodities services—swung to a surplus of 61 million dollars from a deficit of 621 million dollars a year earlier. The turnaround, the official said, came largely because of an inflow of money in the form of returns on investment in

U.S. Treasury bonds. November is a month in which the U.S. Treasury pays interest on treasury bonds.

The deficit in the transfer account, also part of the current account, was nearly flat at 290 million dollars, compared with a deficit of 237 million dollars a year earlier.

The long-term capital account posted a deficit of 7,866 million dollars, narrowing from 10,289 million dollars the same month last year and 25,477 million dollars in October.

The official called the November deficit "a normal level," citing massive offerings of bonds with equity-purchase warrants by the Japanese in the Euromarket as a factor behind the narrowing. The short-term capital account was in surplus by 4,926 million dollars, widening from 2,052 million dollars the year before.

The errors and omissions account showed a deficit of 1,093 million dollars, turning around from a surplus of 1,914 million dollars a year earlier.

The overall balance of payments, which measures all flows of money into and out of the nation, showed a surplus of 231 million dollars, down from 478 million dollars a year earlier. The ministry also announced balance-of-payments data for the first half of 1989, providing evidence of progress in external imbalances.

The current account surplus fell 18.0 percent during the six-month period from a year earlier to 30,347 million dollars. The underlying trade surplus was also down, falling 5.4 percent to 41,105 million dollars. On a country-by-country basis, the current account surplus with the United States, a target of U.S. criticism, went down 3.0 percent in the January-June period to 22,980 million dollars. The current account surplus with the 12-nation European Community (EC) shrank at a faster tempo, dwindling 35.0 percent to 6,782 million dollars. With West Germany, Japan scored a current account surplus of 3,680 million dollars, widening from 314 million dollars in the same period last year.

Japan posted a current account deficit of 995 million dollars with Britain in a turnaround from a surplus of 879 million dollars a year earlier. The official traced the development primarily to a deficit of 4,323 million dollars in the invisible trade account owing to payments of commissions on issuance of warrant bonds offered in that country.

The current account with France swung into the red, showing a deficit of 633 million dollars against a surplus of 314 million dollars in the same period last year. With Southeast Asia, Japan registered a current account surplus of 6,339 million dollars.

In relation to so-called newly industrializing economies—Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan—the current account surplus stood at 8,521 million dollars, down 16.9 percent from 10,251 million dollars a

year earlier. With China, the account showed a deficit of 235 million dollars due to robust imports of textiles and seafoods.

The current account with international organizations such as the World Bank was in surplus by 870 million dollars due to receipts of interests paid by the World Bank and others on their bonds.

Mongolia

Soviet Officials Denounce Anti-Mongolian Remarks

Embassy Lodges Protest

OW2912121989 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Text] A press conference was held at the Soviet Embassy in Ulaanbaatar on December 28. The Soviet Embassy has lodged protest with the Soviet chess magazine 64—SHAKHMATNOYE OBOZRENIYE, which carried an interview given to the American journal PLAYBOY by world chess king Gary Kasparov.

Announcing of this, the Soviet Ambassador to Mongolia Sitnikov said that the ridiculous statement made by Kasparov in relation to sovereign Mongolia shows his poor knowledge of the cooperation and internationalist friendship existing between Mongolia and the Soviet Union. The Soviet ambassador expressed regret over the publication of such a statement in the Soviet journal.

Spokesman Expresses Regret

OW3012143089 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 30 Dec 89

[Text] A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadiy Gerasimov, at a briefing in Moscow Friday, voiced regret over the statement by world chess champion Gary Kasparov in his interview to American journal PLAYBOY. He said the Soviet Union could sell Mongolia to China.

The spokesman said that such a kind of idea and (?attitude) would evoke an unnecessary and unjustified reaction of offense in parts of Mongolia. This statement had nothing in common with the official position of the USSR, underlined the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov.

Presidium Annuls Honor Conferred on Ceausescu

OW3012140789 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 1200 GMT 30 Dec 89

[Text] The Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia has annulled the Decree No 12 issued on January 25th 1988 on decorating Nicolae Ceausescu the Order of Sukhe Bator. This decision has been taken because the former Romanian leader flagrantly violated human rights and committed extremely grave crimes against the Romanian people.

Trade Union Commission Discusses Charter Changes*OW2712040789 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1715 GMT 26 Dec 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 26 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The Commission of the Central [words indistinct] Mongolian Trade Unions (MTU) held here today on December 26 its meeting. It discussed in particular the [words indistinct] making changes to the MTU Charter.

The commission members pointed to the need of renewing the MTU Charter in conditions of restructuring, democracy, and openness. They noted that priority significance in working out the new draft charter should be given to questions of improving educational functions of trade unions, enhancing democracy and openness in trade union inner life, expanding TU autonomy, developing self-management, and improving their organization.

The commission considered it expedient to set up [words indistinct] of the MTU Central Council a commission on renewing the charter and publish its draft for nationwide discussion.

North Korea**Kim Il-song Congratulates New CSSR Leader***SK3012232589 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 2200 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of congratulations to Vaclav Havel upon his election as president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The message reads:

Prague—To His Excellency Vaclav Havel, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

On your election as president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, I extend my congratulations to you in my own name and in the name of the DPRK Government and the Korean people. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish you success in your future work for sociopolitical stability and the promotion of the people's well-being in Czechoslovakia.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

[Dated] 30 Dec 1989 Pyongyang

SKNDF Denounces U.S. Invasion of Panama*SK3012043489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0423 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) issued a commentary on December 25, bitterly denouncing the United States' invasion of Panama as a flagrant infringement on the national sovereignty of the Panamanian people, an intolerable challenge to world conscience desirous of independence and sovereignty, peace and security and a grave violation of international law, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

The commentary says:

The United States' invasion of Panama is linked with its armed invasion of Grenada, bombing on Libya and escalation of the special war against Nicaragua. This is one more criminal act to be recorded in the U.S. imperialists' history of aggression.

We see in U.S. invasion of Panama the true colour and real being of the U.S. imperialists who would not mind committing the second June 25 (Korean War) and the second Kwangju bloodbath in this land if it is for their vested rights and "security."

We strongly demand that the United States immediately stop its invasion of Panama and totally take hands off it.

We take this opportunity of strongly demanding that the United States withdraw from South Korea, taking along its troops and nuclear weapons, its tools of colonial rule.

Australian Socialist Party Member Pays Visit*SK3012221389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1542 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—P. Symon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Australia, and his companion arrived in Pyongyang on December 30.

They were met at the airport by secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Choe Taepok, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Yong-son, and other officials concerned.

Envoys Thank Kim Chong-il for Medical Care*SK3012101089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and ambassadors of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria and the state of Palestine sent a letter of thanks to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in joint name on December

26 in connection with the fact that Korean Medical Group had treated with sincerity officials of the Palestinian Embassy here who had fallen into critical conditions by a car incident.

The letter says:

We are glad to express, in the name of all the Arabs in friendly Korea, most heartfelt thanks to your excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, for giving valuable teachings to medical workers and taking care that a first-aid measure be taken immediately after the incident to save the lives of Mohammed Razeq and 'Izzat Shahrur, officials of the Embassy of the fraternal Palestinian state.

Mohammed Razeq, whose life was at stake was saved by the efforts, sincerity and a high standard of technique of able doctors of your country from a coma of 50 odd days. And he is now receiving treatment at the final stage.

Considering that such gratifying humanitarian deeds well reflect your chuche-oriented viewpoint and the historical relations between the friendly Korean people and the Arab peoples, we extend once again warm thanks to your excellency and to the director, doctors and nurses of the Pyongyang Hospital for foreigners and all doctors and specialists of other hospitals who were mobilized in the treatment to save the Palestinian brothers.

Article Urges Glorifying New Year With Victory

*SK0301093090 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 2129 GMT 1 Jan 90*

[NODONG SINMUN 2 January editorial: "Let Us Glorify the First Year of the Hopeful Nineties With Great Victory"]

[Text] The march of the nineties, during which a new chapter will open in our people's struggle for national prosperity and for the socialist and communist cause, has begun.

Our people are greeting the new year with great pride and a new profound ambition of victors who adorned the past eighties with exploits of creation and construction.

On the morning of the first day of the new year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a New Year's address to all people. In his New Year address, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song summed up the achievements made last year which were filled with significant events for our people's political life and for implementing our revolutionary cause. He put forward militant tasks which our party and people should carry out this year, the first year of the nineties.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address is a programmatic guideline for effecting a new great upsurge in all domains of revolution and construction and for more highly demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system in our country. It is a great national salvation program which will register a historic

turning point in achieving the cause of national reunification by destroying the barriers of division.

Upon hearing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address, our people are firmly resolved to decorate the nineties as an era of unprecedented upsurge and innovation in the socialist construction by cherishing a stronger conviction in victory of the revolution.

Last year, our people attained great victories which will shine forever in the history of our nation and revolution under the refined leadership of the party and the leader.

In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The year 1989 was a proud year which holds a brilliant place in the history of our people.

Last year, the entire nation seethed with a great pan-national advance movement to accomplish the magnificent goals of socialist construction upholding the militant appeal of the party and to successfully hold the World Festival of Youth and Students.

Demonstrating the lofty revolutionary spirit in the great enormous construction struggle, our people built one after another numerous monumental creations glorifying the era of the Workers' Party, including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, and further consolidated the self-reliant foundation of our industry.

We fully demonstrated the indomitable might of our people who created a new socialist life with our own strength without yielding under any circumstances. We also provided favorable conditions for vigorously accelerating the socialist construction.

Indeed, the achievements made last year by our party and people in the course of the great construction struggle were proud ones which are remarkable in the history of socialist construction in our country for scores of years.

Last year, with the struggle vigorously carried out to accomplish the rural thesis, the socialist rural economic system was further consolidated and a new upsurge was effected in agricultural production. This is clear evidence of the superiority of the socialist collectivist economy which took deep root in the farms of our country. This also demonstrated the wisdom of our party's leadership.

Last year, the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] was held in our country amid the great interest of progressive people of the world.

Through this festival, our people showed the true aspect of our society where all the people are firmly united with the party and the leader and equally enjoy a happy life, and displayed the indomitable might and tractive force of socialism to the revolutionary people.

For this, the Pyongyang festival was a significant event which gave a deep impression to the progressive people of the world who are pioneering the bright future of mankind.

Victory which our people attained last year in all domains of revolution and construction is a fruition of the wise leadership of the party and the leader. The revolutionary tasks laid before our people last year were unprecedentedly difficult and enormous.

However, thanks to the correct revolutionary lines put forward by the party and the leader and to the correct leadership of the party, our people could confidently walk along the road of revolution without the slightest wavering even when the imperialists' antisocialist maneuvers were strengthened and the enemy's desperate offensive was focused on our Republic. Thus, we registered heroic exploits in the socialist construction.

In many important meetings, including the 16th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the programs for socialist construction based on his uncommon wisdom and scientific insight. He showed clear direction and methods for strengthening the nation's economic might and for enhancing the people's living standard. While giving on-the-spot guidance to the work of major units of the socialist construction, he saw to it that the entire nation would seethe with the enhanced atmosphere of the great construction march.

The leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who saw to it that all domains of revolution and construction firmly adhere to the chuche-oriented position and basic principles of socialism, was the basic factor which gave conviction in socialism and fully demonstrated the essential superiority of the socialist system.

Our party wisely led the work of organizing and mobilizing all functionaries, party members, and workers in the great socialist construction march while coping with the changing flow of the times with initiative. In particular, our party directed great efforts to further enhancing the revolutionary spirit and combat capabilities of functionaries, to firmly establishing the trait of deeply mingling with the masses within the entire party according to the demand of Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method and to strengthening the party's guidance over economic work.

Without the lofty organizational skill and uncommon implementation ability of our party in leading the entire party and all people to fulfill magnificent goals, one could not even contemplate the fact that the socialist construction has been vigorously accelerated with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima and that great monumental creations which are demonstrating the might of socialism were built.

Through the struggle carried out last year which was decorated with creations and construction, our people came to cherish firmer conviction that as long as there are the great chuche idea, the correct revolutionary line and the wise leadership of the party and the leader who leads the revolution and construction without the

slightest degree of wavering, our socialist cause will be ever-victorious in the future, too.

This strong conviction will be a source of might which will glorify the rewarding march of the 1990's with greater exploits and innovations.

Before our revolution today lies a brighter future. In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With the confident spirit of struggle and conviction, we should cope with the flow of turbulent history with initiative, and should fly the banner of victory on a new higher peak of socialist construction in the hopeful 1990's.

The 1990's is the era of hope and struggle during which our people should vigorously march with a great ambition and firm conviction by redoubling our efforts. The success of our sacred cause for building a socialist paradise on the soil of the fatherland and for achieving national reunification—the national desire—depends on how we ourselves struggle during the last year of the 20th century.

Greeting a new year, our people are faced with heavy yet glorious militant tasks. In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a militant task for one to wage an all-mass movement for increasing production and for conserving materials to the maximum by cherishing the revolutionary spirit for self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Such a task put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most just policy which is based on the scientific insight into the legitimacy of socialist economic construction and the practical demand of the economy in our nation.

Included in this task are the plan and intent of the party and the leader to highly demonstrate the limitless potential of our national economy by inspiring the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of our people who are endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution and to effect a great upsurge in the socialist construction.

All party organizations and functionaries, regarding the production increase and conservation of materials as an important task for this year's socialist economic construction, should thoroughly accomplish this task.

It is a line which our party consistently adhered to, to simultaneously develop light industry and agriculture while developing heavy industry with priority. Only when this line is thoroughly implemented is there a firm guarantee for successfully implementing the militant tasks facing us.

By implementing the party's basic line for socialist economic construction continually and thoroughly, we should effect a new turning point in the economic construction and consolidate the might of self-reliant national economy.

This year, in the capital construction field, we should concentrate strength on the second-stage construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the construction of the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex, the construction of 2 million-ton capacity steel plant and the construction of power stations.

Increasing the production of electric power, coal, iron and steel is a key task which one should adhere to in the socialist economic construction at present. In the fields of electric power, coal and metallurgical industry, technology should be boldly innovated, facilities should be supplemented and the economic organizational work should be properly carried out so that production of these fields can be normalized at a higher level and all areas of the national economy can be developed more vigorously.

Upholding the decisions of the 16th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, we should decisively increase the production of fabrics this year by accelerating the light industry revolution, and should produce more good-quality daily necessities and foodstuffs corresponding to the people's taste.

This year the rural economic sector must complete irrigation at a higher level, press on with mechanization and the application of chemicals, put farm work on a scientific and technical basis, thus accomplishing the goal of agricultural production put forward by the party without fail. It should continuously and highly demonstrate the superiority of the socialist rural economic system as required by the rural thesis.

By building modern houses in Pyongyang and other urban communities and rural areas on a large scale, we should more smoothly ensure the conditions of the people's life.

It is an important policy which our party maintains to equally develop political, cultural and material lives, which represent three major fields of social life, for improving the people's socialist life. We should actively struggle to provide the people with richer material life while continually developing the people's political and cultural lives.

The most important issue in effecting a constant upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction is to thoroughly embody the demand of the *chuche* idea by continually upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea.

The great advance movement we are carrying out today is a rewarding struggle to more excellently build socialism in our country in conformity with the demand of *chuche*. All functionaries, firmly arming themselves with our party's *chuche* idea, should work and live only according to the demand of this idea, and thoroughly establish *chuche* in all domains of social life by upholding the slogan "Let us live in our own way."

It is a firm guarantee for highly demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system and for attaining

victory in this year's combat to further strengthen the party and constantly enhance its guidance role. The party's guidance over all domains of socialist construction should be firmly ensured and the militant role of the party organization as a political staff office at the relevant unit should be further enhanced.

Party organizations at all levels should work out political and organizational work for accomplishing the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address this year and should vigorously inspire the party members and workers to a new struggle and exploits.

The general line for vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—while strengthening the popular government and constantly enhancing its rule and functions is a most just line illuminating the correct road of socialist and communist construction. The Chongsanri spirit, the Chongsanri method and the Taean work system are the most superior work system and method which enable one to effectively manage and operate the socialist society by correctly combining the party's leadership and the revolutionary mass line.

We should continually and firmly grasp our party's general line, justness and vitality of which have been fully proven through practice, and should accelerate the revolution and construction. We should manage and operate the economy according to the demand of the Chongsanri spirit, Chongsanri method and Taean work system.

The source of our indomitable strength is that the party and the popular masses attained the firm unity. We should further consolidate the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks which are firmly rallied behind the party and the leader.

Upholding the party's policy for renewing the trait of work in the 1990's, the guidance functionaries should always share joys and sorrows, as well as their destiny, with the masses, and should accomplish the revolutionary tasks by inspiring the might of the masses.

We should accomplish the sacred *chuche* revolutionary cause with indomitable might of unity created by the fact that the party always trusts the people while the people always believe in the party and the leader, thus advancing toward the bright future.

Vigorously waging a struggle to hasten the reunification of the fatherland by removing the wall of division is an urgent task for the Korean people for this year. The reunification of the fatherland is an earnest national desire whose fulfillment cannot be delayed. Reunifying the fatherland after destroying the wall of division which blocks the North and South is an urgent demand in view of national independence and independence in the world. Our just proposal for reunifying the fatherland has won broader support among all the Korean people

and the progressive people of the world, and the reunification movement, which the South Korean people persistently waged last year, demonstrated how urgent the reunification of the fatherland is and what a firm will for reunification our nation has. Last year's reunification movement shows who is creating artificial obstacles to a road toward the reunification of the fatherland and who is committing antireunification acts.

Harboring a plan to achieve a historic turn in realizing the cause of reunifying the fatherland this year, in his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced an epochal proposal for national salvation and reunification that the wall between the North and South be removed, that free mutual visits be realized, and that the North and South open up to each other on a full scale. This is a pan-national reunification proposal that reflects the entire nation's ardent and earnest desire for reunification to bring an end, at all costs, to the tragedy of national division, which has lasted from the 1940's up until today, when the 1990's has started, and a realistic and just measure for national salvation that was taken based upon the correct calculation of realistic possibilities and growing demands for the reunification of the fatherland. Upholding the plan for national salvation and reunification presented by the great leader, we must more vigorously struggle to destroy the wall of division and to hasten our march toward reunification.

The concrete wall is the symbol of national division and North-South confrontation. Whether one tries to remove it or maintain it is a touchstone with which one can determine whether one seeks reunification or division and whether one is patriotic or nation-selling.

The wall of division and the babbling about opening up or reunification are incompatible. Since the United States and persons in authority in South Korea have welcomed the fact that the wall of division was opened in other countries, they must, paying attention to connecting the blood lines of the North and South into one after destroying the concrete wall in our country, step forward to remove it. The removal of the wall of division must be followed by free mutual visits between the North and South and their total opening up. People of all walks of life in the North and South must be allowed to freely visit the other side's area without being discriminated against and to make contacts and carry out their activities without any restraint, and the North and South must embark upon a road toward mutually opening political, economic, cultural, and all other sectors on a full scale.

In order to remove the wall of division and to realize free mutual visits between the North and South and total opening up, negotiations between the North and South must take place without any delay. To this end, a consultative conference of the authorities and the leaders of all the political parties with the participation of the highest level of the North and South must be urgently convened. In addition, on-going North-South talks in many sectors must be actively pushed ahead, and sincere

efforts must also be continuously made to arrange a consultative conference attended by authorities of the North and South and representatives of political parties and public organizations.

Strengthening combatant solidarity with the world's revolutionary people and continuously carrying out the external policies of independence, friendship, and peace is an important task before us for this year. Today, on the international stage, a struggle is being acutely waged between socialism and imperialism and between progressivism and reactionism, and obstacles are being created to the people's cause of independence.

In his New Year's address, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the future of mankind can in no way lie with imperialism and that the ruin of imperialism and the victory of socialism is an inviolable law of history. After saying so, he taught that the people, firmly believing in the future of mankind, must vigorously walk on the socialist road.

Socialism is an ideal that fills mankind with liveliness and hope, and only if the popular masses walk on the socialist road can they fulfill their earnest hope of the century to independently live as masters of the world and masters of their own destiny. The popular masses, the main forces of history, must adhere to the revolutionary principles under any circumstances and march along the socialist road with confidence. Our party and people will unchangingly maintain an independent stand and steadfastly defend the Eastern fortress of peace and socialism.

Turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is of great significance in achieving lasting peace in the world. It will be good for peace in Asia and favorable for peace in the world if the danger of nuclear war is removed on the Korean peninsula, which has become a dangerous flash point of nuclear war, and if it is turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone. We will actively struggle to remove a source of nuclear war in our country, alleviate tension, and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Our party and the government of the Republic will strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the people of the socialist countries and nonaligned countries and people of other progressive countries of the world and to develop South-South cooperation in political, economic, cultural, and all other fields.

Our struggle has become more worthwhile today, when the grand march of the first year of the 1990's has started, and greater victories and a brilliant future are ahead of us. Let us all score great upsurges in socialist construction and vigorously display the heroic spirits of the people, who are carrying out the revolution, by vigorously accelerating the worthwhile march of the 1990's under the leadership of the party and leader.

News Briefing Held on Releasing Yim Su-kyong

*SK3012155689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1526 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—The Korean Committee to Struggle for the Release of Yim Su-kyong met with home and foreign reporters today at the People's Palace of Culture to brief them on the widespread struggle at home and abroad for the release of woman student Yim Su-kyong who went back after participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop).

Yo Yon-ku, presidium member of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee to Struggle for the Release of Yim Su-kyong, spoke at the press conference.

According to her, at present, the entire fellow countrymen and human conscience are not only strongly protesting to and denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique, shuddering at their criminal scheme to punish woman student Yim Su-kyong, but also determinedly joining in the struggle for her release.

Even according to elementary data available, solidarity steps for her release were taken on 1,730 occasions by more than 290 political parties and social organizations of over 100 countries including the DPRK and by 33 international organizations and at 16 international meetings from the 15th of August till the end of November.

In the Northern half of Korea the Korean Committee to Struggle for the Release of Yim Su-kyong was formed in September with leading functionaries of different social organizations, men of religion and lawyers.

And 15 political parties and social organizations including the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, the C.C. of the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea published statements, and leading functionaries of different social organizations, university Presidents and college rectors, professors and doctors and people of other strata issued statements to the press.

A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium with a large attendance to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique for their persecution of woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, and a total of 37 meetings were held in succession in provinces and at universities and colleges, industrial establishments and cooperative farms.

The struggle for the release of Yim Su-kyong was also held by clergymen in the Northern half of the Republic.

Kim Il-song University and many other universities registered Yim Su-kyong as their honorary student.

The Mansudae Art Studio, the Literary and Art Publishing House and other cultural and art institutions completed the manufacture of collections of works and other kinds of creations about Yim Su-kyong.

The struggle for her release has been waged fiercely in South Korea, too.

Demonstrations broke out in Seoul, Kwangju, Pusan, Suwon and other cities and university campuses on more than 11 occasions, involving above 228,500 people, in opposition to the legal action against Yim Su-kyong.

And meetings were held on more than 24 occasions with the participation of a total of 2 million people to denounce the fascist authorities' unjustifiable act.

Noteworthy is it that observers in the court shouted "release coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon," throwing confetti over them, to warmly encourage them.

This was a phenomenon unprecedented in the history of trials in South Korea.

International solidarity movements for her release could be witnessed here and there on the five continents.

Even according to initial data available, 24 committees for the release and rescue of Yim Su-kyong were formed by international organizations and in various countries, meetings were held on 22 occasions, international meetings on 16 occasions, more than 1,200 political documents including statements, talks and appeals were adopted, some 140 protest messages and letters adopted and demonstrations took place in front of the South Korean puppet "embassies" in different countries on more than 20 occasions till the end of November.

This tells that the struggle for her release took place on 13 occasions on a daily average around the world from the 15th of August when she was arrested till the end of November.

Signature campaigns for her release are reported worldwide, and the international committee for the release of Yim Su-kyong was formed in Paris in November.

Vice-chairman Yo Yon-ku demanded that the No Tae-u fascist clique lend an ear to the unanimous voices of protest and denunciation from the people at home and abroad who call for the release of woman student Yim Su-kyong, look straight at the trend of the times, though belatedly, and immediately release her and Father Mun Kyu-hyon whom they arrested on unwarrantable charges.

She expressed the hope that the world's peace-loving people, not to speak of the youth and students and other people in the North and the South of Korea, would

daringly join in the struggle for the release of Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon in the future, too.

Desire for Korea's Reunification Growing

*SK3012154089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1515 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—The 1980s have been years in which the international solidarity movement for the peace of Korea and its reunification has assumed greater dimensions than ever before.

The "international peace and reunification study tour of Korea" from Mt. Paektu to Panmunjom which took place in July this year with the participation of peace champions from more than 30 countries of the five continents well showed how great the interests of the world people in the reunification of Korea were.

Many international and regional meetings were held in the 1980s to voice support to the peace of Korea and its reunification and solidarity with the Korean people.

The annual June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle was an important occasion which gave a powerful impetus to the international solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunify the country. Over 4,000 solidarity steps were taken in 236 countries and by 40 international organisations and democratic organisations in the month of recent two years alone. The committees for supporting Korea's reunification and solidarity organisations increased from more than 200 in 1978 to some 320 in various countries of the world.

Two world conferences took place in the 80s on the initiative of the international liaison committee for the reunification and peace of Korea and an "international year for peace and reunification of Korea" was set. The committee expressed full support to the peace initiatives and reunification proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly condemned the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Billions of people participated in the two rounds of international signature campaign supporting the peace and reunification of Korea and the committees for the rescue of Yim Su-kyong, "the flower of reunification", were organised in many countries around the world.

The world public expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in October 1980.

A world-spanning signature campaign was held for supporting the proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point policy of the unified state. The signers numbered more than 1.6 billion in one year.

The extraordinary enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the international liaison committee for the

reunification and peace of Korea held in Paris in November decided to launch a large-scale campaign to get more active support to the proposal for founding the DCRK from the world public circles and to set October every year from 1990 as month of support to the proposal to found the DCRK for the reunification of Korea.

The proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for high-level political and military talks, a peace package and other propositions and initiatives of the DPRK for peace and reunification of Korea, to say nothing of the proposal for founding the DCRK, were all warmly welcomed by the world people.

The international meeting on denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region was held in Pyongyang in October last year and the "Pyongyang international meeting for denuclearisation and peace on the Korean peninsula" in 1986.

The meetings demanded that Korea be turned into a nuclear-free peace region as early as possible and the U.S. imperialists immediately withdraw nuclear arms and aggression forces from South Korea for global peace.

The 1980s clearly showed that the desire of the world people for peace and reunification of Korea is growing stronger as the years go by.

Economic Achievements in Eighties Listed

*SK2912153889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1501 GMT 29 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 (KCNA)—The nation's economic potential has grown immensely in Korea in the 1980s with the vigorous promotion of grand socialist construction and the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

The chuche character of the economy has been firmly guaranteed, the standard of technical equipment has reached the level of the developed countries and production management has been placed on a new scientific foundation. The great leader President Kim Il-song has taught: "The chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy represent a strategic line to be invariably followed in socialist and communist economic construction."

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 1980) President Kim Il-song put forward the task to make the national economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based and clearly indicated the goal and ways of its realization.

Giving constant on-the-spot guidances in different domains of the national economy, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the work for its realization. Under the wise guidance of the party and the leader a signal progress has been made in the 80s in making the national economy chuche-oriented with the satisfactory solution of the problems of raw materials, fuel and power relying on domestic resources. In mining industry many

new promising coal and ore mines with rich deposits have been developed in Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon, Musan, Komdok and other areas and various ores of alloy elements and nonmetallic minerals have been actively tapped to open a bright prospect of their production.

Many large-scale cutting faces, dressing plants and long distance belt-conveyer lines have been constructed and excavating equipment has been modernized to fully meet the growing needs of the national economy for coal and ores.

In power industry the Taechon, Wiwon and Taedonggang power stations and Chongjin and Sunchon thermal power plants and other large power stations and minor ones have been built on an extensive scale to satisfactorily resolve the power problem with inexhaustible domestic coal and water resources.

In metal industry the production capacity of the iron and steel works increased on an extensive scale, involving the completion of the second-stage expansion project of the Kim chaek iron and steel complex, and the September 21 smeltery, the October 13 youth smeltery and the Pyongbuk smeltery were commissioned and the *chuche* character and independence have further increased with the development of hundreds of kinds of rolled steel and materials.

The completion of the method of producing carbide by means of oxygen-blast has opened a new road of the development of the chemical industry.

The *chuche*-based vinalon industry has been lifted to a new higher stage and it has become possible to massively turn out chemical goods including methanol, nitrogenous fertilizer, vinyl chloride, caustic soda, sodium carbonate, tetoron, acrylic and polyethylene resin with domestic raw materials. Thus a favourable prospect is open for the development of light industry and improvement of the people's living.

Twenty odd machine plants including the Taean heavy machine complex, the Kusong machine plant and the April 25 machine plant started operation in the machine industry to largely increase its production capacity. The machine-building industry of the country produces the 10,000-ton press, the 6,000-cubic metre oxygen plant, large compounding tanks, the 125,000 kva hydraulic generator and sets of plants for various domains of the national economy such as metal, chemical and building-material factories.

Tens of thousands of units of large and extra-large equipment and up to date machines have been supplied to factories and enterprises commissioned this year including the first-stage project of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the May 18 large size stamp-forging factory.

The machine tool, electronics and automation industries have made a fast progress in recent years and numerical

control machine tools, electronic and automatic devices and apparatuses and robots have been developed and introduced on a large scale to powerfully promote the development of the machine industry itself and modernisation and scientization of all domains of the national economy including metal, mining and chemical industries.

The heyday of construction in the '80s was a decisive factor of the growth of the economic potential of the country.

Thousands of objects were completed in the industrial construction in one year. The Taean work system, the communist form of economic management embodying the revolutionary mass line has been firmly maintained in the economic management and thus, a constant upswing has been effected in production and construction and the fullest play was given to the superiority of our socialist system.

Rail Transport Progress in Eighties Viewed

SK3012151689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1458 GMT 30 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—Great achievements have been made in the railway transport of Korea in the 1980s.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has taught:

"We should continue to direct great efforts to the development of transport to boost the carrying capacities decisively and satisfy the growing demands of the national economy for transport."

The Kowon-Pongsan, Chongju-Chongsu and Najin-Tumangan sections and trunk lines, branch lines and industry tracks were electrified in the '80s to add 1,000 kilometres to the sections of electric traction.

With the railway electrification promoted powerfully a unified system of haulage by electric locomotives has been established in main railway sections.

The proportion of traction by electric locomotives in freight transport had gone close to the 90 percent mark long ago.

Railway electrification has been powerfully promoted in various sections including the Haesan-Manpo line.

The laying of new railway lines has progressed forcefully in the '80s.

More than 380 kilometres of new railway lines were laid including the Haesan-Manpo youth line linking the east and west of the Northern frontier of the country which was opened to traffic last year. The builders of the Haesan-Manpo youth line laid over 252 kilometres of railroad, constructed 42 railway stations, drove 76 tunnels and built 116 bridges in a little more than five years. Now new railway lines are stretching between Onchon

and Namdong on the west coast, between Anbyon and Onjong-ri, between Chongdan and Tokdal and in other sections.

A great advance has been made in the modernisation and scientisation of railway transport in the past 10 years. More than 200 inventions and over 56,000 technical innovation proposals were introduced into production in this period.

Automation has been carried out at the Pyongyang, Hamhung and other marshaling yards to double or treble the train formation capacity and the railway command of the Pyongyang-Sinsongchon section was automated and many railway stations and sections have been semi-automated and automated to increase the traffic capacity remarkably.

New-type 8 axle electric locomotives and heavy-duty wagons have been mass-produced in recent years and now railway transportation fully meets the growing needs of the national economy for transportation.

The railway transport of Korea has made a leaping progress in the 1980s thanks to increased state investments and the wise guidance and correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The country will increase the railway freight turnover 60 percent by stepping up the modernisation and scientisation of railway transport and further increasing its capacity during the new long-term plan (1987-1993).

Efforts to Intellectualize Society Cited

*SK3012152689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1506 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—The 1980s in Korea is a brilliant decade in which the intellectualization of the whole society has been accelerated forcefully along with grand socialist construction.

More than 100 universities and colleges have been set up in Korea in this period.

This brought the number of the universities and colleges to 270 and that of the technicians and specialists to 1,350,000.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has said:

"...We must make strong efforts to intellectualize the whole society."

President Kim Il-song not only founded the church-based educational idea and established a superior popular educational system but also has published many classical works including "Theses on Socialist Education" to indicate the orientation and ways of educational work.

And at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 1980) he set forth the task to intellectualize the whole society, which is aimed at heightening the

cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of the college graduate, and saw to it that state investment in education has been increased. As a result, the work of further expanding and strengthening the higher educational system while constantly improving the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education already in force has been actively promoted.

Favorable conditions for accelerating the preparations for an all-people compulsory higher education has been created as a result of the extensive development of various forms of study-while-on-the-job educational system as well as of the regular educational system.

The number of the universities and colleges rapidly increased in the '80s. In 1984 alone more than 30 universities and colleges made their appearance.

Associated with the history of changes that have taken place in the educational work is the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is applying President Kim Il-song's educational idea in practice.

Comrade Kim Chong-il published the classical work "On Further Developing Educational Work" to bring about a new change in educational work in compliance with the requirements of the developing reality.

Under his sagacious guidance institutions of higher education have increased in number, new school subjects have been introduced and more faculties and courses have been set up, with the result that the scope of training technicians and specialists have widened.

Particular efforts have been directed to training workshop engineers for different branches of the national economy and thus nearly 60 colleges have come into existence in the recent five years.

The appearance of farm and fishermen's colleges as well as factory colleges under the study-while-working educational system made it possible to further accelerate the training of native cadres.

During the Third Seven-Year Plan, a new long-term plan (1987-1993), the number of the technicians and specialists will reach 2 million in Korea.

Korea which had put the anti-illiteracy campaign on the order of the day more than 40 years ago now sees the intellectualization of the whole society at close range.

South Korea

Efforts Toward USSR, PRC Ties To Increase

*SK0301100890 Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT
3 Jan 90*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea will step up its efforts to establish official ties with the Soviet Union and China this year, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said in a news conference on Wednesday.

He winked at [as received] establishing a diplomatic relation with Moscow and setting up a certain type of official relation with Beijing this year, by saying "an epoch-making change in the relations with the two countries can be advanced, considering the brisk activities of Korean private firms in the two countries and the amicable mood between the Eastern and Western blocs."

Korea, which set up de facto consular relations with Moscow in early December last year, seeks to fully normalize its relations with the Soviet Union. It also anticipates that the Asian games in Beijing in September will lead to the tie-up of an official relation above consular-level between the two Asian neighbors.

Choe, hinting the government would positively seek entry to the United Nations this year, said, "improvement of our relations with the two countries will play a critical role for our bid to join the United Nations."

South Korea will employ "all-direction diplomacy" this year to broaden its diplomatic horizon across the world, Choe said.

"On this note, the government will devote itself to promoting amicable relations with friendly countries, including the United States, and rapprochement with non-aligned or Third-World nations as well as actively pursuing its Northern policy," Choe said.

Efforts at USSR Ties Aimed To Pressure North

SK2912031689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 29 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] The administration is seriously keeping tabs on North Korea's international moves and mapping out measures to attract the North into the international community, seeing the possibility of Pyongyang's changes in the wake of the dramatic Eastern European developments, informed government sources said yesterday.

A working-level committee has been formed with directors general from relevant ministries including the Foreign and Defense Ministries and the National Unification Board to chart out steps to encourage Pyongyang to take open-door policy and reforms.

The steps will come out no later than the middle of next month and be proposed to the North in a presidential message, the sources said.

President No Tae-u directed the Cabinet to organize the committee shortly after his return from tour of Europe, apparently struck by the rapid East-West thaw and surge of democratic reforms in Germany and Hungary.

Seoul is also stepping up efforts to set up full diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union to have it use its influence on the North to persuade it to open its doors and adopt reform measures.

One source said, "We are now seeing room for North Korean change in its worn out isolation policy. A good sign is that North Korean media reported the uprisings in Romania, though belatedly, and swiftly recognized the provisional government which executed Stalinist leader Nicolae Ceausescu."

Ceausescu had been one of the few leaders who spoke up for North Korea in the international political theater and was long-term friend of North Korean President Kim Il-song who has governed the state in a very similar way to that of Ceausescu during his 24 year-long dictatorship.

"There is a high probability that the North will seek gradual openness. There is no choice but to open its doors to the rest of the world to escape from political isolation and to boost the economy," the source said.

Noting a hastily called meeting of 30-odd North Korean ambassadors now being held in Pyongyang, North Korean watchers foresaw that Pyongyang would grope for an open-door policy and flexibility in foreign relations while intensifying propaganda and indoctrination domestically.

The ambassadors' meeting, held one month earlier than usually scheduled, is believed to have focused on a review of political changes in the East and diplomatic links between some East European countries and Seoul, according to the experts.

Participants included Kim Il-song's son Pyong-il.

Cheney Says No Plans for U.S. Troop Reductions

SK0301121090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1143 GMT
3 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney recently made it clear that Washington has no intention to discuss a reduction of the U.S. forces stationed in Korea for the present, South Korean Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun said Wednesday.

Yi told reporters at his office that Cheney sent a letter to him saying that the American conventional troops in Europe could be reduced as planned but that this would not affect the U.S. forces in Korea. Cheney was quoted as saying that the U.S. Administration does not have a firm plan to reduce its forces in Korea.

Yi said Cheney is not likely to present a plan to cut the level of American forces in Korea when he comes to Seoul late next month. The top Korean defense official also said the South Korean Government still opposes any reduction of American troops stationed in South Korea in view of the delicate political and military situation in the Korean peninsula, which he said has not changed despite drastic reforms sweeping in Eastern Europe.

*** Seminar Held on 'U.S. Troops in Korea in 1990s'**

902C0062A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
25 Oct 89 p 17

[Article by Cho Song-ha]

[Text] On the 24th, the Korean Institute of Strategic Studies, the nation's only privately run research organization of military affairs (its director is Reserve Brigadier General Hong Song-tae) hosted for the first time a seminar on "Refocusing on U.S. Troops in Korea in the 1990's."

Since this was the first attempt to discuss and air opinions on the military policy, which had been regarded as an untouchable area by private citizens, it was a quite meaningful gathering.

The positions of both South Korea and the United States are summed up here as they were stated in the seminar.

The U.S. Position

Professor Paek Kwang-il of Inha College of Engineering: Starting with the conclusion first, in view of the domestic and international situations faced by the United States, the real intention of some of the lawmakers in the U.S. Congress who are loudly calling for the U.S. troop pullout from Korea appears to be that they would like to burden South Korean with a greater share of defense cost rather than actual withdrawal of the troops.

Although the U.S. troops in Korea number 43,000 (30,000 of which are Army, 12,000 Air Force, and 1,000 Marines), which is only about 7 percent of the number of South Korean forces, they are deployed near the demilitarized zone and function as war deterrent forces by playing the role of a trip wire which would involve the U.S. troops automatically in the event of the outbreak of a war.

But we must remember that the U.S. troops in Korea have been either reduced or pulled out over three times due to the change of U.S. military policy toward South Korea.

The first troop pullout came (1948 and up to June 1949) when the United States made a judgment, coupled with its budget shortfalls, that strategically Korea was not essential to its national interest. The second withdrawal was undertaken in 1971 in accordance with the Nixon doctrine, under the pressure of public opinion in the United States against its involvement in a war, as a result of budget cuts, and the belief of lessening possibility of North Korea's invasion of South Korea. The third troop pullout came in 1978 and numbered 3,400 soldiers in accordance with President Carter's campaign promise, and to avoid its automatic involvement in a war. Factors attributable to the decision for the troop withdrawal include budget cuts of the United States; detente between the United States and Soviet Union; South Korea's ability to defend itself; and the military balance between North and South Korea.

In analyzing the recent circumstances surrounding Korea and the United States comparatively on the basis of the factors cited above, the demand for troop pullout seems to be inappropriate, and the call in the U.S. Congress for troop withdrawal appears to be aimed more at raising the level of South Korea's share of the defense cost.

That is to say, the call for a troop pullout is inappropriate because North Korea still enjoys superiority in military strength over South Korea, and perestroika which is promoted by the Soviet Union to ease the tension in Northeast Asia appears to be a temporary measure.

At the same time, under dual pressures for troop withdrawal which is being called for by the anti-U.S. groups in South Korea, on the one hand, and the danger inherent in the United States becoming the world's largest debtor nation with the need to reduce U.S. troops overseas as a means to relieve the pressure of budget deficits which are running \$200 billion annually, and the pressure to cut \$300 billion from defense spending over the next 4 years, on the other hand, the move on the part of the U.S. Congress could be viewed as an effort to increase Korea's share of the cost of its defense rather than an actual troop withdrawal.

The Position of Korea

Professors Paek Chong-chon and Yi Min-yong, Korean Military Academy: There is a strong impression that the widely circulating recent talk concerning a U.S. troop withdrawal from Korea seems to be an effort on the part of the United States to solve the trade imbalance between South Korea and the United States. It is about time we deal with the question of the future of U.S. troops in Korea on our own volition, based on our own needs, rather than being moved by someone else's arguments.

The factors affecting a change of policy for the maintaining the U.S. troops in Korea include: the trend toward the easing of international tensions, exemplified by the Soviet's proposal for a defense spending cut; the weakening attitude on the part of the United States for military support for South Korea; the weakening of solidarity in a military alliance between South Korea and the United States; the changing view of the Korean people toward the question of national security; and the improving relationship between North and South Korea.

Since the nature of U.S. troops in Korea is based more on the national interest of the United States, the binding aspect of the military alliance relationship could be readjusted if Korea and the United States were to become equals in their military relationship, and we were to demand the return of the power to conduct military operations. In this process, it is quite possible that we could demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea on our own initiative and we must be prepared for such a situation.

At the same time, the question of the continued stationing of the U.S. troops in Korea becomes the object of debate because of the following developments: the recent relaxation of international tensions; the growing strength of the South Korean military; the promise of military reductions on the part of the Soviet Union in Northeast Asia; and the change in the U.S. posture in extending support to her allies as a part of its military strategy.

Further, there is South Korea's developing diplomatic moves toward North Korea with a view toward gaining economic independence from the United States, and the impeding factor of U.S. troops in Korea in the unification talks with North Korea. Accordingly, South Korea must be prepared to face the prospect that a change could occur in the status of the U.S. troops in Korea.

The prospect is that a change might occur in the status of U.S. troops in Korea either by mid-1990 or early in the 21st century when North and South Korea are expected to reach a balance of military power. But the troop pullout would be limited to the ground forces alone. (Our ability to defend ourselves is based on the assumption that North Korea would launch an unaided unilateral invasion of the South, therefore, the withdrawal of the U.S. Air Force and its Navy would be inappropriate given the prospect that South Korea might have to deal with an invasion from the North aided either by the Soviet Union or the People's Republic of China)

Also, in order to deal with the vacuum which would be created as a result of the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces, there should be assurance of U.S. support to South Korea preceding such a troop pullout, in the form of a South Korea-U.S. mutual defense pact, and a policy developed for the easing of the tension on the Korean peninsula.

The troop withdrawal must be undertaken gradually and by stages. It may be divided into three stages: the first stage would be ground laying for the troop withdrawal (it may take between 5 and 10 years); the second stage would be the implementation of the actual troop withdrawal (it may require between 5 and 10 years); and the third stage would be the post-withdrawal phase.

At the same time, we must develop some form of policy to deal with such pending questions related to the withdrawal and reduction of U.S. troops in Korea as the power to control military operations, the sharing of defense cost, and nuclear arms.

As to the power to control military operations, the U.S. position is that the return of this power is directly linked to the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops, therefore, it is hoped that the transfer of the power to control military operations would take place during the second stage (the withdrawal stage). Prior to this stage, negotiations should be carried out regarding the command structure of the Korea-U.S. Joint Command. Specifically, we should seek a rotation of the the post of commander between the two forces and the appointment of Korean officers to key staff posts.

As to the question of sharing the defense cost, if we increase the amount of our contributions as the United States demands, our share, which, as of 1987, was \$44,000 per U.S. soldier a year, could grow much higher than the shares for Japan (\$49,000) and West Germany (\$24,000). If such a situation develops, it is possible that we might have to the first to bring up the question of the U.S. troop withdrawal from Korea under the pressure of widespread anti-American feelings in Korea.

* Strategy for Anti-South Terrorism Examined

902C0019A Seoul VISION in Korean
No 9, Oct 89 pp 80-84

[Article by Capt Yi Tae-yun, assigned to U.S. 8th Army: "North Korean Strategy for Anti-South Terrorism"]

[Text] North Korea is getting increasingly aggressive with its sinister design to communize the South through terrorism, a form of what it calls political violence.

Following is a study of North Korean strategy of terrorism which has become international in scale, heinous and inhuman in nature.

Historical Changes

North Korea, infiltrating into the South by violence, aims to deliberately create a revolutionary situation in the ROK by resorting to violent disturbances. A conspicuous type of act it perpetrates to that end with no letup is terrorism. The North Koreans have taken their terrorism into international areas, frequently committing direct or indirect terrorist activities as they did in such incidents as the airliner explosions, the attack on the Chongwadae [Blue House] presidential mansion, the blasting of the Memorial Arch at the National Cemetery, the Mun Se-kwang incident, the sabotage plot against a Canadian base, and the Rangoon mausoleum bombing that killed visiting ROK officials. For that purpose, the puppet WPK [Workers' Party of Korea] "United Front Department" is in charge of appeasement and terrorism against overseas Koreans and anti-South terrorism, the "Liaison Department" carries out anti-South terrorism and the "Ministry of People's Armed Forces [MPAF]" carries out or supports anti-South and overseas terrorism, while the "State Political Security Department" and the "Ministry of Public Security" command terrorism inside North Korea. The North Korean terrorism, a varietal product of the socialist ideology that developed in an extremely closed society, has the potential of fatal consequences on international political levels.

Among major cases of terrorism for which North Korea is responsible are: the January 1968 infiltration of 31 armed communist bandits in an attempted surprise attack on the Chongwadae; the November 1968 Samchok-Ulchin incident; the June 1970 blasting of the Memorial Arch at the National Cemetery; the February 1974 bombing and sinking of the ship Suwon No 32; the

July 1974 shelling of an airliner; the attempted assassination of the president in August 1975 by Mun Se-kwang; the August 1975 farmer abduction incident in Taesongdong; the October 1977 DMZ kidnaping of ROK military personnel; the February 1982 plot on the life of the president; the October 1983 Rangoon incident; and the 1987 KAL [Korean Air Lines] 858 explosion which killed 115 passengers.

Based on a system firmly organized with no leadership change in the past 40-odd years since the 1950's, North Korean terrorist activity has reacted sensitively to change in the South Korean power structure. The target set by North Korean authorities for achievement by their political terrorists was to win support of the South Korean masses, carry out acts of sabotage in the military and psychological areas against the South Korean Government, and to promote their internal security and expansion.

"Table 1" below shows that North Korea is using terrorism more effectively than any other forms of political violence in achieving their goals. In comparison with guerrilla warfare or any other form of military intervention at a time of North-South confrontation, terrorism would mean less risk for North Korean authorities; as they always did, they could carry it out covertly in an attempt to block the successful holding of an international conference or sports games in South Korea by internationally creating an image of danger involved. Also, one must not overlook the fact that they have been using terrorism as a means to fan unrest in the South Korean society by taking advantage of student demonstrations and workers' strikes.

Presently, what the North Korean communist clique calls "South Korean revolution" is no longer propaganda, but is actually pursued through agitation and action that are carried out simultaneously. Therefore, all acts of violence, whether committed individually or collectively, are perpetrated not separately but systematically and methodically.

Table 1: Trends in North Korea's Anti-South Terrorism

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Strategy	Conventional warfare	Nonconventional warfare	nonconventional warfare	Nonconventional warfare
Tactic	Military intervention, terrorism, abduction	Guerrilla tactics, assassination, terrorism, bombing, abduction	Terrorism, assassination, aircraft hijacking	Terrorism, assassination, blasting
Target	South Korea	President Pak Chong-hui	President Pak Chong-hui	President Chon Tu-hwan, the Seoul Olympic games
Purpose	Destruction of South Korea	Destruction of South Korean Government	Destruction of South Korean Government	Destruction of South Korean Government, cancellation of the Seoul Olympic games Source: "COLLECTION OF ACADEMIC SEMINAR PAPERS" (the National Police College, 1988)

Nature of Its Terrorism

Pursuing the lines to topple the ROK by armed force and by violence simultaneously from the first day of Korea's division to date, North Korea has been attempting to achieve a "nationwide victory of the Korean revolution" and "communization of the whole Korean Peninsula." In other words, North Korea had adopted programs to topple the ROK both by armed force such as regular-type warfare and by such violence as irregular-type warfare, one supplementing the other.

The fundamental North Korean strategic system against the South like this is theoretically based on Marxist theory of world revolution, Leninist strategic and tactical theories, and on Marxist-Leninist party theories. They altered these theories creatively in light of the existing conditions in North Korea, thus developing the strategy and tactic combining regular- and irregular-type warfare through the strengthening of the three revolutionary forces.

Kim Il-song, accepting Marxist-Leninist theory, contends that "if anyone should think that the South Korean

people can secure their sovereignty by some peaceful means minus violent struggles, it is nothing more than a foolish illusion. History knows of no cases in which any colonial rulers or reactionary ruling circles gave up their domination or yielded their government to the masses on their own initiative before being overthrown by revolutionary violence." "The South Korean revolution," he declared, "can be led to victory only by revolutionary means including an all-people armed struggle."

Thus, North Korea, justifying use of violence to kill and wound people, and to destroy systems and facilities as means of revolution, is using organized terrorism as the most important weapon of its tactics of reunification through communization in order to hasten a decisive moment of revolution.

By the "central link tactics," they mean that "of the numerous complex tasks that are raised in each period, each phase of the revolution, if a certain task is resolved, all other related tasks may then be resolved with great ease, and in this case, that first task is the most crucial

link—that is, the central link.” Especially, North Korea is training anti-South agents with the new title of “leadership core,” which, unlike the armed communist bandits or planted spies, performs the “role of cementing tactics to concrete antigovernment elements that are scattered like grains of sand.” They represent cadre-level agents capable of assessing the situation independently and performing various assignments of terrorism by the centrally linked tactics including assassination of leaders and blowing up buildings.

North Korean terrorists have their political connections; as agents dedicated to special assignments of political ideology for Kim Il-song, they are prepared to lay down their lives for the cause of what they call the liberation of South Korea as a colony of U.S. imperialism—a cause which, as the *chuche* ideology proclaims, supersedes all other causes. These terrorists would act alone to carry out their assignments and tend to try to commit suicide to avoid leaving evidence behind. For instance, one of the terrorists involved in the Rangoon bombing incident lost an arm and the sight of an eye, while one of the terrorists responsible for the KAL 858 explosion killed himself by taking poison. For North Korean terrorists, terrorism is their primary job. They live for terrorism; they are trained and indoctrinated to believe that liberating South Korea is their honorable duty. They regard themselves as freedom fighters, not criminals. Their actions are furnished with political motives and distinguished from acts of personal revenge. Thus, through radical students and groups in South Korea, they are adding fuel to the fire, so to speak, to cause unrest and drive a wedge between the South Korean people and the government.

North Korean terrorists are ideologically armed and brainwashed to an extreme point. In carrying out their assignments, they act as if they were something like a robot carrying out the most heinous crimes without the slightest feeling. For such terrorism, North Korea is condemned as a “terrorist state” even in such countries as Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya, Iran, South Yemen and Syria. In fact, North Korean embassies in foreign countries have become a sanctuary for terrorists as they willfully provide them with funds, passports, arms and information.

Never in history have communist parties been loyal to rule of law or have they outlawed terrorism. Fundamentally, they consider hostile struggles as the absolute reason for their existence; therefore, as long as the communist parties exist, it is impossible to expect that terrorism will be eliminated from human society.

Organization of Terrorism

After revising the course of its anti-South operations a number of times as the forming of underground organizations and guerrilla warfare became less feasible, North Korea recently turned to terrorist tactics including assassination of leaders and bombing facilities to create a chaotic situation and take advantage of the confusion

thus caused to achieve their end. Especially, as a new element of its anti-South tactics, North Korea is intensifying the training of special agents to act as the spearhead of terrorist activities, under such new programs as the centrally linked tactic and the leadership core organization. North Korea has reorganized the anti-South operations structure under the control of a secretary of the party Central Committee who is in charge of anti-South work, showing particularly frantic efforts for the training of special terrorist operations units under the MPAF, including the 771st Unit known for the leading role it played in the Rangoon case. In addition to its anti-South terrorism, North Korea has been heavily involved in exporting violent revolution through its training of terrorists and financial and arms support for Third World countries. The recently unveiled cases alone involve such exports to 28 countries on 32 occasions since 1966. Terrorists from foreign countries are being trained in camps set up in 15 places including the Sunan area in South Pyongan Province. In the present phase, North Korean tactics of anti-South terrorist operations are, in every part, aimed at creating political and social confusion in South Korea to avoid its losing the race by default in the relations with the ROK.

North Korean tactics of anti-South terrorist operations belong to one of the categories of special warfare under the concept of irregular-type war. It is one of the various forms of revolutionary struggle; among the various forms of revolutionary struggle are violent and nonviolent activities such as guerrilla warfare, terrorism, demonstrations, agitation, rioting, murders and arson, and underground operations, which are also different forms of irregular-type war. North Korea's anti-South operations, in their nature and category, do not stop at merely plotting destruction against the ROK but has been upgraded, one may see, to be a form of combat activity to overthrow the ROK Government.

North Korea incorporated the post of anti-South terrorist operations into the government's organizational structure and is forcefully conducting those operations as part of government functions. North Korea's government functions, it can be said, are basically focused on achieving reunification through communization. Fundamentally, all its state activities, either domestic or diplomatic, are efforts to achieve reunification through communization. Especially, its anti-South terrorist operations are a direct expression of these efforts. This problem stems from the fact that the North Korean Communist regime is not a regular government dedicated to freedom and peace but a revolutionary regime pursuing reunification of the Korean Peninsula through communization.

The anti-South operations organization which started as the “Bureau of Intelligence of the North Korea People's Committee” came through many changes and reshuffles until it was placed under a party Central Committee “secretary in charge of anti-South work” as we see it

today, with the United Front Department, the Liaison Department, the Operations Department and other departments under it.

The United Front Department was first created when the anti-South operations structure was reorganized in 1979. The creation marked a shift of leadership from the Liaison Department to the United Front Department.

The Liaison Department, which has been the best known of all the anti-South operations agencies, is involved in research and development of regional operations, operations involving political parties and the military, overseas operations, as well as operational tactics. It is in charge of operations to select, train and smuggle agents into the South, organize underground cells; the job of overseas operations in this department is in charge of recruiting overseas Koreans and infiltrating among them. Meanwhile, the Operations Department was also added in the 1979 reorganization, with sections in charge of internal operations and overseas operations. The internal operations section is in charge of securing bases for infiltration and contact points, while the escort and conduct section takes care of escorting and conducting agents by land or sea routes.

The training by invitation, supervised by the MPAF Bureau of Intelligence, is conducted at 30 safehouses across the country. There are two types of training—3-6 month short-term training and 18-month long-term training. The trainees study theories and tactics of rural and urban guerrilla warfare, with emphasis on terrorism including use of various types of explosives, sabotage, espionage activities, assassination and arson. Also, an ideological indoctrination course highlighting Kim Il-sung as a hero of the communist revolution was started recently, for the purpose of having the guerrillas and terrorists act as Kim Il-sungists on their own upon their return home. The international guerrillas and terrorists thus trained form a force of violence and take part in antigovernment coups and other insurgencies. They are wishfully expected to provide international support for the North Korean cause of revolution in South Korea; at the same time, they are seen as a useful tool for the Soviets' world communist revolution.

Training and support in terrorism is the key item in the North Korean export of violence, in scale and frequency. As a means of support, North Korean authorities either send instructors in terrorism to applicant countries for on-site training or invite foreign terrorists to North Korea for 3 months to 18 months of intensive training in guerrilla tactics and techniques of terrorism at special safehouses located in 15 places, including Sunan in South Pyongan Province and Sinan in Hwanghae Province.

International Support, Ties

It is said that there is a great deal of difference between modern terrorism and Marxism-Leninism in ideology and tactics, but one may say that there is almost no gap between the viewpoint of imperialist and terrorist ideology. This constitutes a key factor accounting for the

Soviet support of terrorism. Speaking of a major area of agreement between them, the Soviet Union and many terrorist organizations essentially share the perception that they must bring down the United States as a world power by destroying the economic, strategic foundations of imperialist capitalism, particularly U.S. capitalism. The Soviet Union is well aware that the United States and other industrialized democracies of the West rely on Third World resources; hence, one of its basic foreign policy goals is to block or limit their access to those resources by exercising its political influence in the Third World. To that end, the Soviet Union, from strategic consideration, supports and encourages terrorism of various countries. Nevertheless, it is extremely unusual for the Soviets to directly contact or give encouragement to terrorist organizations; KGB is known to control and support those organizations through satellite countries such as North Korea or through third-country nationals.

North Korea in particular is known to be playing the role of forerunner in the second-half period special education, training 200 terrorists at a time under MPAF supervision. As for the pattern of support in terrorist training, North Korea usually uses two methods concurrently, sending terrorism specialists to the applicant country or having foreign trainee terrorists come to North Korea. Of late, however, it has been putting greater emphasis on training in North Korea. Cuba is most active in sending terrorism instructors; next to Cuba is East Germany and North Korea ranks third in the number of instructors it sends. The training in terrorism supervised by the North Korean MPAF is divided into two categories—short-term (3-6 months) and long-term (18 months) training. It is estimated that the invitational training has covered 5,000 persons from 35 countries and the overseas training some 1,700 persons in 23 countries. Another form of support in international terrorism by the Soviet Union and satellite nations is arms supply and sales. Consequently, arms offered by the Soviet Union and satellite countries and weapons purchased with their financial support are playing a major role in international terrorism. In most cases, the Soviets would offer arms indirectly through North Korea and other satellite or third countries instead of selling or otherwise offering them directly to international terrorist organizations.

Prof. Yonah Alexander notes that "terrorism is a convenient weapon, less expensive and can be easily implemented when used through a proxy, and it is difficult to prevent it." Also commenting on international consequences and characteristics of terrorism, Prof. Robert Kupperman said that "another strong point of terrorism is that it can be used through a proxy. Use of a proxy makes it possible to logically deny the crime and even to loudly demand any accusers to prove it."

According to Swiss police officials, North Korea is not only training women kidnaped from Western countries as guerrillas but also teaching various techniques to trainees from 22 countries at terrorist training centers in 10 places inside North Korea. Besides thus giving direct

training to guerrillas from various countries, North Korea provides PLO and radical, terrorist groups in Central and South America with a variety of weapons in support of their terrorist activities. It is known that its support of guerrillas in the Central and South American regions in the 1965-74 period was worth \$600,000. It also gave refuge to members of the Japanese Red Army faction. North Koreans are also training agents for international terrorism in South Yemen. Furthermore, PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] terrorists who exploded three Western airliners near Amman in 1970 had been trained in operational techniques used in bombings from North Korea.

The Soviet Union and other countries offer training bases for terrorists and support them with arms and funds, while countries like Libya provide hide-outs for terrorists on a wanted list. Meanwhile, from the day of liberation to date, North Korea has been unable to give up its illusion of reunification by armed force; it has continued to employ organized terrorism as the most important weapon of reunification tactics to hasten a decisive moment of revolution, justifying use of violence to kill people and destroy facilities as a means of revolution. Therefore, it is highly possible that North Korea will not only develop and use new terrorist tactics to undermine the legitimacy of the ROK Government and show how weak-kneed it is but also assassinate or otherwise harm antigovernment figures to aggravate distrust of the government.

North Korea formed a terrorist alliance with the Soviet Union and many other countries, reducing itself to a global-scale terrorist base. It is believed that this fact is fully proved by the record of North Korean exports of violent revolution.

It appears that the CPSU and North Korea are in a master-servant relationship in strategic and tactical services to carry out CPSU's world-revolution-through-communization strategy on a division of work basis. In return for the military aid it receives from the Soviet Union, North Korea apparently accepted tactical-level tasks, serving Soviet strategy in Africa and elsewhere. As far as North Korea is concerned, it has something to do with its pronounced goal of strengthening international support forces for the fulfillment of the South Korean revolution. Also, as for the Soviet Union, it serves as a pretext for viewing the North Korean cause of reunification through communization as a link in the Soviet world communist revolution strategy. Thus, we see a mutual relationship of both global and regional nature formed between the Soviet Union as a strategic party for world communist revolution and North Korea as a regional strategic party for communist revolution on the Korean Peninsula.

North Korean strategy of violence shows that politically and socially, violence is recognized by authorities as a means to attain their goals. More importantly, their

strategy for anti-South terrorism is essentially based on their world outlook, mentality and attitude that any means justifies the end.

Characteristic of the North Korean doctrine of violence is that it does not simply remain within the bounds of a perception, sentiment or value system but is materializing through their revolutionary struggles and acts of war.

President Roosevelt warned those who fear taking anti-terrorist measures that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." Although recent terrorist acts have been so horrible and cruel that we tend to forget the warning, the fact is that terrorists themselves have their fears as humans, too.

Yielding to the terrorist demand means to justify their acts. Therefore, the most effective countermeasure for the free, democratic society is to establish anti-terrorist plans wherever possible and act resolutely, even if it means a high price to pay in lives and property.

Government Reports on North-South Economies

SK2812031289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT
28 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 28 (YONHAP)—North Korea's gross national product was 20.6 billion U.S. dollars last year, compared to South Korea's 169.2 billion dollars, a government report said Thursday. Per capita GNP was 980 dollars in the North and 4,040 dollars in the South, according to the National Unification Board report, titled "Comparative Study of the Economic Situation of South and North Korea in 1988." The communist economy grew 3 percent, down from 3.3 percent in 1987, while the capitalist South had a 12.2 percent growth rate.

North Korea's foreign trade totaled 5.15 billion dollars—3.16 billion dollars in imports and 1.99 billion dollars in exports—while export-oriented South Korea did 112.5 billion dollars in trade, 20 times as much as North Korea.

Pyongyang's budget was 14.7 billion dollars compared with Seoul's 24.6 billion dollars, while military spending was an estimated 4.42 billion dollars in the North and 7.59 billion dollars in the South.

North Korea spent 21.3 percent of its GNP on its armed forces, compared to South Korea's 4.6 percent.

The North's foreign debt increased to 5.2 billion dollars in 1988, up 490 million dollars from a year earlier, while the South saw its debt reach 32.1 billion dollars.

The grain harvest in the North was 5.21 million tons, including 2.09 million tons of rice, compared with 7.29 million tons in the South, including 6.05 million tons of rice.

North-South Personal Travel Agreement Drafted

SK2712083989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT
27 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Seoul, Dec. 27 (YONHAP)—South and North Koreans could visit each other's nations for up to 60 days twice a year under a travel agreement Seoul has drafted for proposal to Pyongyang in the new year, a high'y-placed government source said Wednesday. The government has drafted a "general agreement on traveling between the South and the North" to institutionalize personnel exchanges, the source said.

Modeled after a similar agreement signed by East and West Germany in 1972, it proposes a committee of five officials from each side be formed and a liaison office be established in the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone separating the two halves of Korea, said the source, who declined to be named. The liaison office would issue passes to travelers with permits from the committee to visit the other side, according to the source.

The travel agreement is part of the follow-up to the unification formula proposed to the North in September and will be presented to Pyongyang when relations between the two sides improve, probably early next year, the source said. If signed, it would be the first time that South and North Korea, which are still officially at war, have institutionalized reciprocal exchanges.

The government has drafted the travel agreement because it believes that institutionalizing exchanges, especially on a personnel level, would speed up the process of reunifying the Korean peninsula, the source said. [passage omitted]

Other points of the draft follow:

- the two sides shall offer port facilities to those who travel by air or sea.
- in relation to a crossing point between the South and the North, an additional liaison office may be set up at a point other than Panmunjom in the DMZ.
- visitors from each side shall return their passes to the liaison office when they return to their sides.
- each side shall provide visitors, on a reciprocal basis, with transportation between Panmunjom and their destination.
- children under the age of 10 may travel without passes if accompanied by an adult.
- if a visitor violates a regulation of the travel agreement or there is an accident, the two sides may dispatch a joint investigation team.
- the two sides shall set up the travel committee within 60 days of the travel agreement being signed.

Chinese Dailies To Sponsor Tours to North

SK2812024089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 28 Dec 89 p 3

[Text] Hong Kong (YONHAP)—Two groups of Hong Kong tourists will visit North Korea next January under

the sponsorship of Ta Kung Pao and Sin Man Po, both Chinese dailies, it was reported here Tuesday.

The Sin Man Po said that the tourists will visit North Korea in two groups Jan. 24 and 27 on the occasion of the lunar New Year's holiday season. The lunar New Year's Day falls on Jan. 27.

It is the first time that Chinese dailies are sponsoring the visit to North Korea by Hong Kong tourists. A private group had organized such a tour in the past, but they did not last long because of lack of public response.

Dissident Newspaper Correspondent 'Whisked Away'

SK2812023889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 28 Dec 89 p 3

[Text] Yi Chu-ik, 33, Tokyo correspondent for the HANGYORE SINMUN, is under probe for his alleged involvement in Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's unauthorized trip to North Korea, the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) announced yesterday.

The daily confirmed that Yi was whisked away by two NSP agents while passing through immigration procedures accompanied by his fiancée after he arrived at Kimpo airport at 7:40 p.m. yesterday.

Security Agency Releases Yi

SK2912020889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Dec 89 p 3

[Text] Yi Chu-ik, Tokyo correspondent of the HANGYORE SINMUN, was released from the custody of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) yesterday, said a spokesman for the counterintelligence agency.

Yi was probed as to the secret interview with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, which took place in Tokyo shortly before the dissident pastor left for North Korea in March. The interview appeared in the daily after Mun was found to be in the communist country.

The NSP spokesman said there is no evidence that Yi violated the tough National Security Law. The current "conciliatory mood" of Korean society also influenced Yi's release, the spokesman said.

The daily and major opposition parties had strongly demanded the immediate release of Yi—protesting the arrest as a curb on press freedom.

Yi was taken to the NSP by its two agents while undergoing entry procedures at Kimpo International Airport Wednesday night.

More on Correspondent's Arrest

SK2812073489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT
28 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 28 (YONHAP)—The Tokyo correspondent of a Seoul daily was arrested by security

officials without a warrant Wednesday in connection with his reports on a dissident clergyman's unauthorized trip to North Korea in March, a newspaper official said Thursday. A spokesman for the Agency for National Security Planning confirmed the arrest of Yi Chu-ik of the HANGYORE SINMUN, saying Yi was being questioned about the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang, but refused to give further details.

Yi was detained by two NSP agents while clearing Seoul's Kimpo International Airport Wednesday afternoon, the official said. Yi, 33, had been called back from Japan for a meeting with HANGYORE editors. Yi broke the story of Mun's trip to the North in an article that was carried on the front page of the daily, founded last year by dissident journalists critical of the government.

Mun was sentenced to a 10-year prison term for making the unauthorized visit to Pyongyang and meeting with North Korean leader Kim Il-song in violation of the National Security Law. HANGYORE editors are concerned that Yi may be charged with not reporting Mun's trip to Pyongyang after he learned of it. A conviction carries a penalty of up to five years in prison or a fine of up to three million won (4,500 U.S. dollars).

The daily and two opposition parties—Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy and Kim Yong-sam's Reunification and Democratic Party—protesting the arrest as restricting freedom of the press, called for Yi's immediate release. "The arrest of Yi by the NSP without a warrant is outright oppression of the press and an infringement of human rights," said a statement issued by Kim Tae-chung's party.

Judge Orders Medical Exam for Mun Ik-hwan

SK2912025689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 29 Dec 89 p 3

[Text] Judge An Mun-tae of the Seoul High Court asked a medical team of the Seoul National University Hospital yesterday to determine whether the jailed dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan needs an intensive hospital examination.

The 71-year-old clergyman, sentenced to a 10-year prison term for an unauthorized trip to Pyongyang last March, refused to appear in court Wednesday for the first hearing session of his appeal citing his illness.

The bench said it had decided to let a medical team conduct the prior checkup considering the requests from Mun's attorneys and a report from Anyang Prison.

According to the prison authorities' report to the court on Dec. 19, Mun's heart ailments and high blood pressure are not so bad as to justify hospitalization, but he requires an overall checkup at a hospital.

Presiding Judge An said he would decide on the basis of the report from the medical team whether to put the ailing pastor in hospital custody.

It is not known whether the court is considering reviewing the defense counsels' appeal for an injunction to suspend the confinement of the dissident pastor who was convicted for violating the tough National Security Law.

Meanwhile, about 150 intellectuals, including both Roman Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen, have launched a signature campaign for the release of the pastor from prison.

Mun was arrested in mid-April upon returning from a Pyongyang trip where he discussed national reunification matters with North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

Sin Tu-pyong Named Ambassador to Yugoslavia

SK2812030089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 28 Dec 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Pak Sang-yong, Korea's permanent observer to the United Nations, and Dragoslav Pejic, Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the international body, exchanged notes on the agreement that established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, effective from yesterday.

The two governments agreed to appoint resident ambassadors "as soon as possible," said a joint statement released simultaneously in Seoul and Belgrade.

Seoul has already designated Sin Tu-yong, director general for American affairs at the Foreign Ministry, as ambassador to Belgrade. He will be assigned to Belgrade as soon as his appointment is confirmed, a senior ministry official disclosed.

"The governments are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic relations based on the respect of the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations will further enhance understanding and promote cooperation between the two countries to the mutual benefit of their peoples," the statement said.

Yugoslavia follows Hungary and Poland in setting up diplomatic ties with Korea.

It will precede Bulgaria which was determined to have ambassadorial representation in Seoul during a meeting of foreign ministers at the UN General Assembly session last August. Bulgaria opened a trade office in Seoul earlier this year.

Korea and Yugoslavia started negotiations on diplomatic ties on the occasion of the latter's participation at the Seoul Olympic Games in September 1988.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, agreed in principle to enter into a diplomatic relationship during the UN congress three months ago.

The Seoul-Belgrade diplomatic relationship is expected to offer a stepping stone for Korea's diplomacy with Third World countries as Yugoslavia has played a leading role in the nonaligned movement, said Assistant Minister Hong Sun-yong, who heads the task force for relationships with the East bloc.

"It will further encourage other Eastern European countries to establish ties with us," he said, singling out Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Bulgaria. "Ultimately, it will have a positive influence on our relationships with the Soviet Union and China."

The normalization of relations between South Korea and the three Eastern European countries, long-time allies of North Korea, is further contributing to the East-West thaw and peace in the world, diplomatic observers noted. Yugoslavia has taken a positive stance in improving relations with South Korea. It is the 134th country with which Seoul has diplomatic ties.

The state-financed Korea Trade Promotion Corp. and the Slovenia Chamber of Commerce and Industry signed the agreement exchanging branches on March 24, 1988. The Yugoslav Trade Representative Office in Seoul, opened in October last year and was upgraded to the level of federal representation, titled the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Representative Office in the Republic of Korea.

Korea's exports to Yugoslavia doubled to \$16.6 million last year before, while its imports soared by over eight times to \$17.3 million from \$2.2 million, according to official statistics. [passage omitted]

Projects With Hungary, West Europe Planned

SK2912014489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT
29 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea will undertake a series of projects to promote economic cooperation with Great Britain, France, West Germany and Hungary as a follow-up to President No Tae-u's visit to the four European countries in November, a government official said Friday.

A government task force headed by Vice Economic Planning Minister Yi Hyong-ku was set up to discuss the follow-up and decided to carry out more than 40 projects beginning next year.

Projects include a ministerial meeting with West Germany and a conference with Britain on science-technology cooperation. Both meetings are scheduled in Seoul early next year.

The government may also lower tariffs on automobiles and scotch and allow imports of French beef and dairy products to solve trade disputes, the official said.

Planning Needed To Ensure East Bloc Ties

SK2912015089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Dec 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Seoul-Belgrade Diplomatic Ties"]

[Text] The ongoing change in Eastern Europe is also remarkable in its approach toward South Korea which has actively geared itself toward such moves especially since the declaration of an epochal open-door policy in July of last year. In less than a year, Yugoslavia has

become the third East European country to set up full diplomatic relations with Seoul.

The ties with Belgrade follow Seoul's establishment of diplomatic relations with Hungary and Poland, in February and November respectively. In fact, the Seoul-Belgrade ties are rather overdue, given the contacts Korea has made with Yugoslavia being more positive than, and well ahead of, those with other East European countries.

Yet, the relations with Belgrade carry additional significance considering its leading role in the Third World. Yugoslavia is the 134th country with which Seoul has set up diplomatic ties. Opening ties with Belgrade is indicative of Seoul's expanded, and ever more substantive, reach in the global theater. It is expected to provide further momentum for Seoul to broaden and deepen its reach in the Eastern and nonaligned blocs.

In retrospect, the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympiad last year in which East and West made their first sports rendezvous in 12 years, laid the groundwork for Korea's diplomatic ventures into the East European countries right on the heels of the open-door declaration. The Olympiad well coincided with the upsurge in democracy and openness in Eastern Europe.

Belgrade's relations with the Korean Peninsula reflect a vicissitude in world politics, especially in nonaligned countries. Yugoslavia opened diplomatic relations with Communist north Korea in 1948 and then cut them for a while amidst the Sino-Soviet feuds only to resume then in 1971. Once, Pyongyang and Belgrade maintained close ties because of their joint advocacy of the Third World movement.

Seoul and Belgrade exchanged trade offices last year—a prelude to the full ambassadorial relationship, for which notes were exchanged Wednesday. Last year, Korea's exports to Yugoslavia doubled to \$16.6 million against \$8.2 million from the previous year. Its imports soared by eight times to \$17.3 million. This indicates the possibility of ever larger trade volumes.

Now, Seoul's relations with the East European countries are developing into substantial ones from what once appeared to be just symbols of bringing down the walls between East and West. Well construed long-range preparations are necessary in order to ensure the success of widened ties with Eastern Europe.

Statements of Four Parties on Chon's Testimony

SK0301021190 Seoul TONG-A ILBO
in Korean 1 Jan 90 p 1

[Statements by spokesmen of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), and the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), on the rupture

of former President Chon Tu-hwan's testimony before a special session of the National Assembly on 31 December 1989]

[Text] Statement by DJP spokesman Pak Hui-tae: We, together with the people, cannot but deplore the fact that former President Chon Tu-hwan's testimony before a special committee of the National Assembly was disrupted and suspended due to some opposition party lawmakers' utterance of abusive language, use of violence, and political breach of faith.

While former President Chon was testifying, putting up with opposition lawmakers' interruptions, insulting language, and insolent and rude behavior, some lawmakers from the PPD who are not members of the special committee jumped onto the stand, using abusive language, and attempted to attack him. A lawmaker from the RDP went so far as to throw his nameplate toward the witness [as published]. Thus, they disrupted the testimony. We cannot repress indignation over this.

The opposition parties' disruption of the testimony through such violent acts is not only an act which tramples underfoot the spirit of great compromise achieved in the Chongwadae talks, but is also a revelation of their original plot to protract the past issues infinitely.

Statement by PPD spokesman Kim Tae-sik: Mr Chon Tu-hwan's testimony, which is very important in revealing the truth of the movement for democracy in Kwangju and the legacies of the Fifth Republic and which, therefore, has aroused the people's attention, was full of falseness, insincerity, and arrogance. We cannot but express disappointment and resentment over his antinational behavior and attitude. Judging that we cannot expect Mr Chon's reflection over his wrongdoings committed in the past and his sincere revelation of the truth our party cannot but take stern measures to call him to account for the movement for democracy in Kwangju and for the legacies of the Fifth Republic.

Statement by RDP spokesman Kang Sam-chae: We cannot but express deep regret over the fact that because of Mr Chon's insincere attitude of simply reading a script as if he were making a policy speech it was impossible to reveal the truth of the legacies of the Fifth Republic, the truth of the movement for democracy in Kwangju, the truth of the scandal of political funds during the Fifth Republic, the truth of the 29 June declaration for democracy, and the truth of other key issues. We cannot but feel it regrettable that Mr Chon himself gave up the last chance that he had to apologize to the people. We cannot but define his act as an insult and a challenge to the people.

On the problem on whether or not we will indict Mr Chon for his false testimony our party will decide later after listening to the opinion of party members.

Statement by NDRP spokesman Kim Mun-won: We have been making every effort to complete the liquidation of the legacies of the Fifth Republic through former president Chon's testimony before a special session of the National Assembly so that all of us can liquidate all past misfortune and make a new start in the promising nineties. However, we could not complete Mr Chon's testimony before the National Assembly because of the insincere attitude of the ruling party side. We sincerely apologize to the people for this.

More on Chon Tu-hwan Statement About Kwangju SK0201115990

[Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular evening daily TONG-A ILBO on 1 January 1990 on page 4 of a special edition carries the 7,000-word text of former President Chon Tu-hwan's press statement released after his testimony before the National Assembly was interrupted. Chon Tu-hwan begins talking about "the use of self-defense right by troops" sent in to Kwangju to put down demonstrations, stressing the fact that it was an inevitable situation that forced soldiers to use that right.

Chon also says he "was not in a position to issue the order to fire at demonstrators in front of the South Cholla Provincial Government building in Kwangju." He says he was only informed later of the firing in front of the provincial government building. Mentioning the rumors that "the Kwangju incident was deliberately engineered" by those who had special goal to achieve behind the incident, Chon denies the allegation and says "I, as the man in charge of important state and military affairs, am keenly aware of my responsibility" for what happened in "Kwangju" in 1980.

In the next breath, Chon says "I did nothing to heal the wounds opened" during the Kwangju incident, quoting a popular saying: "Rubbing a wound before it is healed will only result in rendering it incurable." Referring to the expanded imposition of martial law, Chon says it was "the vacuum of power" created after former President Pak Chong-hui and "the ensuing chaos," which had its expression in demonstrations on the campuses that had forced an expansion of the imposition of martial law and denies any insidious intention allegedly sought behind the measure. He cited "increasing crimes and a sudden shrink in the number of foreign buyers," an indication of the deteriorating economic situation, as well as "North Korea's ominous military movement, including a large-scale military exercise, an inventory of war materiel, and strengthening of combat readiness," as reasons that drove those in power at that time to expand the imposition of martial law. Calling the expanded imposition of martial law "a self-defense measure natural to the state," Chon explains how former President Choe Kyu-ha had to come back hurriedly from a visit to countries in the Middle East, how the then-President Choe, prime minister, defense minister, and he discussed measures to cope with the deteriorating situation.

Chon says there was "a sort of vague and tacit expectation among the people" that "only the military can completely fulfill its functions as the last bulwark of the country."

After a lengthy explanation about the background against which a decision was made to expand the imposition of martial law across the country, Chon says: "Even now I hear some say that the United States had a different perception of the security situation in Korea at that time. Of course, it is difficult to expect that Korea and the United States would concur in viewing the security situation in Korea. I would like you to remember that Korea-U.S. joint military exercises conducted on 13 and 15 May in 1980 as a demonstration of the U.S. side's identical view to that of Korea of the clear threat to Korea's security and as a corresponding measure against the threat."

Chon then denies the allegation that the 17 May measure taken to expand the imposition of martial law was "part of a coup d'etat" engineered by the new military forces that took the lead in 12 December the military purification coup d'etat. Elaborating on this speculation, Chon says that the 17 May incident was more to the point when it comes to a coup d'etat, if "it means an act undertaken against the state by a certain group or any individual in order to seize power." He continues to say that the 17 May incident was "one incident that drove some military men lacking any clear idea about the state to involve themselves in politics."

Chon explains the background against which the emergency committee for planning national security measures was established, its goal, and legal basis for that committee. Chon says it was "a sort of crisis-management institution" and cites legal ground on which the institution was based, denying that "the Kwangju incident had been manufactured to justify the establishment of the committee." Chon admits that "the overzealous desires" on part of the men sitting on that committee had led to "controversies as a result of unreasonable means they had employed," regretting that such things had happened.

In the final segment of his press statement, Chon mentions former President Choe Kyu-ha. He asks the lawmakers to understand the fact that Choe's stepping down from presidential office could only be guessed at, and that he did not know the true motive behind his act, except that "President Choe made his reasons clear in a statement released when he resigned."

Former Army Chief Demands Perjury Indictment

SK0301111590 Seoul YONHAP in English 1008 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—Former Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa demanded Wednesday that the National Assembly charge former President Chon Tu-hwan with perjury for "the false testimony" he gave on Sunday.

Chong called a news conference at his home to rebut Chon's claims regarding his arrest on Chon's orders on Dec. 12, 1979, and said Chon should be indicted for perjury.

"The Dec. 12 incident was a rebellion. It lacked due process," Chong said tartly, rejecting Chon's statement in the Assembly hearing that "the incident occurred in the course of investigating the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui" and Chong was arrested on suspicion that he might be an accomplice of Kim Chae-kyu, the assassin.

Chong, martial law commander at that time, said, "the chief of the military combined investigation headquarters (Chon) needed to have permits from the president and the defense minister if he wanted to arrest me, which Chon omitted."

Chong denied he was close to Kim, a belief which created the suspicion that he might be Kim's accomplice, saying he met only twice with Kim while army chief of staff and did not know there would be a dinner party when he was invited to the meeting where Pak was shot dead by his intelligence chief.

Chon told the hearing: "Chong stayed nearly two hours close to the site of the assassination... All these were my grounds for suspicion... On Dec. 12, 1979, I finally decided to bring him to the combined military investigation headquarters for questioning but Chong refused to cooperate and he ordered his guards to shoot at investigators...an armed clash was inevitable between the two sides."

The so-called Dec. 12 military incident, also called a coup d'etat, was crucial in Chon's ascension to power.

DJP Chairman Comments on Two-Party System

SK2812100289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 28 (YONHAP)—The government and its party will seek to merge South Korea's four political parties into two next year, a top ruling party official said Thursday.

"We and a few of the opposition parties think that the current four-party structure is the cause of many problems. We will push ahead with efforts to realign the political structure into a two-party system," Pak Chuan-kyu, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said in an interview with the leading Seoul daily TONG-A ILBO.

Pak, the no. 2 man in the DJP hierarchy after President No Tae-u, also hinted his party, founded earlier by former President Chon Tu-hwan, may be dissolved as part of the realignment and said he has discussed the matter with No.

"We would not adhere to vested interests in the course of the political restructuring," Pak said, indicating that

there have been deep consultations on a possible reorganization among DJP leaders.

"The changes would help democracy and civil politics take root," Pak said.

He did not go into any details on how he expects to bring about the demise of two parties, but hinted the DJP will make a decision on a merger after local elections scheduled for the first half of next year.

He said, "If the realignment is carried out, President No, taking a neutral stand, will provide a fair opportunity to all political parties. He has no bias or preconception toward the four parties."

Presidential press secretary Yi Su-chung, meanwhile, denied the possibility of No breaking away from the ruling party, saying, "No has neither considered leaving the party nor consulted with the party on this matter."

Opposition leaders Jim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil have openly called for a new political structure. Kim Yong-sam, head of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), has said he will make "a grave decision" early next year regarding realignment. Kim Chong-pil, head of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), has said he wants the political parties reconstituted in accordance with ideology and color. But Kim Tae-chung is opposed to ending the four-party system even though he is not completely satisfied with it.

There have been four parties since the 1988 general elections, in which the ruling party failed to win a majority. The DJP has 129 out of the 299 assembly seats, while Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy has 70, the RDP 61 and the NDRP 35.

Some critics have said the four-party system has aggravated regional animosity, blocked healthy politics and undermined political stability. Realignment will be a hot political issue next year, after liquidation of former President Chon Tu-hwan's rule has been completed, analysts say.

Three New Government Ministries Inaugurated

SK2712103389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1023 GMT
27 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 27 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u Wednesday appointed heads of three newly-inaugurated government ministries—Ministry of Culture, Public Information Agency and Environment Agency. President No Tae-u appointed Prof. Yi O-rong of Ewha Woman's University minister of culture while naming current Culture-Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol minister of public information. Nominated to head the Office of Environment was Vice Transportation Minister Cho Kyong-sik.

A cabinet meeting earlier that day decided to inaugurate the three new government ministries.

Vice-Ministers Named

SK2812071289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT
28 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 28 (YONHAP)—Ho Man-il, chief of the outgoing Culture and Information Ministry's Planning and Management Office, was named Thursday vice minister of the new Culture Ministry that is to be created by splitting his old ministry into two. In a follow-up to a minor cabinet reshuffle stemming from the split and the elevation of another government agency Wednesday, Yi Chae-chang moved from environment administrator to vice transportation minister. Yi replaces Cho Kyong-sik, who was appointed to head the newly created environment agency Wednesday.

Also changing places were Han Su-saeng, from vice environment administrator to vice environment minister, and Kang Yong-sik, from vice culture and information minister to vice information minister. All except Kang are career bureaucrats.

Ho, 49, a graduate of Kyungbuk University, has long served in the culture and Information Ministry.

Yi, 53, a graduate of Seoul National University's [SNU] College of Law, was former vice governor of Kyonggi and South Cholla Provinces and mayor of Incheon City until he was transferred to the environment office earlier this year.

Han, 55, also a graduate of Seoul National University's Law School, served in the Health and Social Affairs Ministry and the environment office, which will be upgraded to a ministry next year.

Kang, 50, like Han and Yi an SNU Law School Graduate, was a journalist until he entered politics in 1985. He became vice culture and information minister last year.

Higher Living Standard Reported by Board

SK2812080889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT
28 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 28 (YONHAP)—Economic growth has brought South Korean people a higher living standard, but it has also brought them a higher risk of contracting a disease, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Thursday.

Average household income was 8.86 million won (13,033 U.S. dollars) last year, up 51.3 percent from 5.85 million won in 1985, according to the EPB report on 1989 social indicators. Urban household income averaged 9.51 million won, compared with 7.53 million won in rural areas.

Increased longevity and environmental changes raised the number of people diagnosed as having a disease from 12.5 percent of the population in 1986 to 16.6 percent last year. The rate was 7.6 percent in 1983. The rate for people aged 50 or over was 22.8 percent.

The EPB rated 54.8 percent of the adult population as "healthy," up from 48.7 percent in 1986, but said only 29.7 percent are making regular efforts to stay healthy by exercising, dieting and taking nutriment or oriental medications. The remaining 71.3 percent do nothing.

Men are more optimistic about their health than women—62.1 percent of men think they are healthy compared to 48 percent of women, the report said.

Medical services are rated satisfactory by only 15.3 percent of the population and unsatisfactory by 38.3 percent. Urban folks generally gripe about high costs and rudeness while the lack of medical facilities in certain areas is the major complaint of rural residents.

Of the population over 19 years old, 48.3 percent regularly drank alcoholic beverages in 1986 and 57 percent last year. The number of women tipplers rose 11.5 percentage points to 32.1 percent, which EPB said indicates an increase in the number working women.

The number of smokers was estimated to be 39.3 percent of the total population aged 20 or above, with 58.1 percent smoking one pack a day, according to the report.

Jobs for women advanced both in quantity and quality. The employment rate for women rose from 38.2 percent in 1980 to 39 percent in 1985 and 40.1 percent last year. The growth in professional, administrative and management jobs was prominent—from 25.4 percent in 1980 to 32.2 percent in 1988.

The number of employed married women is steadily increasing, climbing from 72 percent of the female workforce in 1980 to 74.8 percent in 1985 and 75.6 percent in 1988.

Significance of Purchase of FX Planes Viewed

*SK2812134489 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN
in Korean 22 Dec 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "Decision on the Type of FX Planes and Self-Reliant National Defense"]

[Text] What type of next generation fighter aircraft (the FX plan) should be purchased has been the key question in this project to date, and decision has been made on this issue as the government has decided to buy McDonnell Douglas's FA-18's from the United States. The introduction of the FX fighter aircraft, which will defend the sky over the Korean Peninsula in the 1990's augmenting the combat capabilities of our air force, has been an object of interest for all the people in this country in the light of its significance from two angles as noted below.

First, this augments the combat capabilities of our air force to cope with the threat from the North Korean Air Force. In other words, the FX plan is essential, above all, to the strengthening of our self-reliant defense capabilities. Despite the possible improvement that could come in the development of North-South relations, we have

good reason to purchase as many as 120 powerful fighter aircraft according to an annual purchase plan that will continue till 1998 because we need to strengthen our self-reliant defense capabilities. As long as North Korea turns away from the worldwide trend of openness and reform and adheres to its strategy of reunification by communizing the South, we must have such defense capabilities.

North Korea now has its air force superior to ours. In order to keep up its air force superiority to the South, North Korea has been augmenting and expanding its combat capabilities by the introduction of such modern aircrafts as SU-25 and MIG-29. Besides, we ought to take into account the reduction and withdrawal of the U.S. Air Force which now fills the considerable gap our air force has yet to fill. The FA-18 has proven itself to be superior to the MIG-29 in its performance and combat capabilities, and this further adds to the significance.

The economic aspect of the FX plan is also important. Our economy, which has grown smoothly for many years, is facing a degree of depression in the late 1980's. The decision on the FX fighter aircraft was made following a fierce competition between the two rival U.S. aircraft manufacturers and after a long and deep analysis, deliberation, and meticulous calculation in consideration of the propagating effect on the economy leading to the development of the aircraft manufacturing industry of both the ROK and the United States as well as the augmentation of our air force strength. Our side's main contractor enterprise and some 20 other related enterprises welcomed the choice of FA-18's, which suggests what positive effect we can anticipate. In particular, since the breakdown of the purchase of the 120 aircraft is 12 aircraft in finished form, 36 to be assembled in the ROK, and 72 to be manufactured in the ROK under a license agreement, the propagating effect on the electronic-electrical, auto, defense product, machinery, and many other industries is expected to be considerable. In this context, it is a significant fact that the FX project may ultimately play a leading role for the ROK industries of the 1990's.

When the FX plan entered a positive and concrete stage, the United States tried to lead this plan to its advantage, as everyone has seen. However, it has been reported that as to the issue of which aircraft we should choose, our independent decision was utmostly respected with little friction between the parties over this issue. Because this project is a major undertaking pushed ahead by the two countries, it is quite natural that the interests of the two countries should conflict, however, since this plan is directly connected with our self-reliant national defense, we had to be very careful.

Despite the worldwide trend of arms reduction and reconciliation, the danger of war on the Korean peninsula still remains with little change. Should a war break out, it will be a typical modern warfare. Modern warfare is characterized by surprise attack, and surprise attack is blitzkrieg. In blitzkrieg, air force capabilities determine

the victor and the defeated. The FA-18 has proven itself to be an excellent fighter aircraft ever since it was deployed as the main force aircraft of the U.S. Navy in 1983. This FA-18 (Hornet) will be our main force fighter aircraft to defend the ROK airspace in the 1990's.

Port Administration Reports Imports, Exports

SK2812032889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT
28 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 28 (YONHAP)—Just 34.83 million tons of goods were imported by sea in the January-October period, down 6.8 percent from the same period last year, according to the Korea Maritime and Port Administration Thursday. Sea-borne exports, however, rose 8.3 percent to 135.23 million tons, nearly four times the import volume.

South Korean flag vessels transported 56.3 percent (95.73 million tons) of the export cargo, earning 2.67 billion U.S. dollars, up 12.2 percent over the same period last year.

Japan took 31.1 percent of the exports, 25.9 percent went to the United States, 22.7 percent to Southeast Asian countries, 7.5 percent to the Middle East and 7.2 percent to Europe.

The United States accounted for 23.1 percent of the imports, followed by Southeast Asia (22.4 percent), the Middle East (22 percent), Australia (13.1 percent), Latin America (7.5 percent) and Japan (4.9 percent).

Import Limits on 19 Farm Products To Be Lifted

SK2912032289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 29 Dec 89 p 9

[Text] The government will lift import restrictions on 19 agricultural products and three kinds of pesticides effective Jan. 1 next year.

The 19 agricultural products include oat and rye.

They are among the agricultural and fisheries goods scheduled for gradual import liberalization through 1991 which the Trade-Industry Ministry announced on April 8 this year.

In the meantime, the ministry will change import procedures for some 200 items in order to ease trade friction with the United States, the 12-member European Community and other advanced countries.

But imports of 12 discarded chemicals such as sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid will be prohibited.

The ministry will also permit the importation of 30 chemicals, 11 medicinal items four types of refuse and three industrial products on the recommendation of relevant government agencies.

On the other hand, imports of 63 items used as raw materials for medicines will be automatically approved, along with 11 chemicals.

The ministry will ease import restrictions for 37 raw materials used for the manufacture of medicines and will remove 17 chemicals and hides from the list of items subject to the diversification of their import sources.

At present, the government restricts imports of some 200 products in accordance with 12 special laws.

The ministry said that it would abrogate such laws on a gradual basis to stave off trade disputes as well as to abide by the principles of free trade stipulated by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other international economic organizations.

Burma**Council Lifts Martial Law in 10 Townships**

*BK0301005890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Jan 90*

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Proclamation No 1/90 on 2 January 1990—the 7th day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1351 Myanmar era. It reads:

In order to ensure the prevalence of law and order, security, and peace and tranquillity in the state, the State Law and Order Restoration Council has, under Martial Law Order No 1/89, authorized the commander of the Northwest Military Command to exercise administrative and judicial powers in areas in the jurisdiction of the Northwest Military Command.

However, since the law and order and security conditions have improved in the jurisdiction of the Northwest Military Command, martial law is hereby revoked in the following 10 townships from the time of the issuance of this proclamation:

- A. Mong Mit Township, Shan State
- B. Kyunhla Township, Sagaing Division
- C. Banmauk Township, Sagaing Division
- D. Pinlebu Township, Sagaing Division
- E. Mawlaik Township, Sagaing Division
- F. Paungbyin Township, Sagaing Division
- G. Mingin Township, Sagaing Division
- H. Ngape Township, Magway Division
- I. Sedoktara Township, Magway Division
- J. Seikpyu Township Magway Division.

By the authority vested in me
Signed: Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, Secretary-1,
State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union
of Myanmar

Election Commission Announces Candidate List

*BK3012142889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], today issued Press Release No 156/89.

The Press Release is as follows:

1. Candidates running in the multiparty democratic general elections to be held on 27 May 1990 are to submit notification of their candidacy beginning from 28 December 1989. As of 1000 on 30 December 1989, 366 parliamentary candidates had submitted notification of their candidacy to the respective township zone election subcommissions. Candidates that have submitted their candidacy are as follows:

- Kachin State: 9 persons
- Tanintharyi Division: 9 persons
- Bago Division: 79 persons

- Magway Division: 66 persons
- Mandalay Division: 69 persons
- Mon State: 7 persons
- Yangon [Rangoon] Division: 89 persons
- Shan State: 16 persons
- Ayeyarwady Division: 22 persons

2. Among the candidates 9 are independent candidates and 357 candidates represent 21 political parties.

Registrations Annulled for Nine More Parties

*BK0301012490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Jan 90*

[Text] The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Announcement No 2/90, dated 2 January 1990—the 7th day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1351 Myanmar era. The announcement reads:

Subject: Deregistration of Political Parties

1. The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar, upon receipt of applications for registration from political parties, permitted their registration in accordance with the Political Parties Law.

2. However, following requests from several political parties for the annulment of their registrations in light of the unanimous decisions made by the Central Executive Committees concerned, the commission has annulled the registration of the following parties as of 2 January 1990:

- A. Forward National Democracy Party of Hman-Nan ward, Region No 16, Amarapura, Mandalay Division. It was registered on 22 November 1988 under Announcement No 35.
- B. People's Solidarity and Action Party of No 41, Ayeyarwady Street, Ahlone Township, Yangon [Rangoon] Division. It was registered on 26 November 1988 under Announcement No. 52.
- C. Union Youth of No 333, Wezayanta Road, Migyaungkan Block 1, Thingangyun Township, Yangon Division. It was registered on 31 October 1988 under Announcement No. 70.
- D. Liberal People's Party of No. 397/I, Inner Wezayanta Street, H/Taung ward Thingangyun Township, Yangon Division. It was registered on 3 November 1988 under Announcement No. 83.
- E. League for New State Democracy of No. 99, corner of Kyaukmyaung and Mahlwagon Streets, Kyaukmyaung ward, Tamwe Township, Yangon Division. It was registered on 3 November 1988 under Announcement No 84.
- F. Union Democratic Congress of No 141, 2d floor, Anawrahta Road, Kyauktada Township, Yangon Division. It was registered on 10 November 1988 under Announcement No 112.

G. Burma People's Welfare Party, Sinbyukyun, of National Street, Pyantlwint ward, Sinbyukyun, Magway Division. It was registered on 21 December 1988 under Announcement No 171.

H. Federal Democratic Party, FDP, of No 219, Yuzana Street, Gagyi ward, Thingangyun Township, Yangon Division. It was registered on 22 February 1989 under Announcement No 203.

I. Unification and Reinforcement Front, URF, of No 93, 20th Street, between 82d and 83d Streets, Mandalay, Mandalay Division. It was registered on 28 February 1989 under Announcement No 233.

By the authority vested in me
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

Cambodia

Editorial Marks USSR Founding Anniversary

BK3012084189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Station editorial: "The USSR and the Hope of Mankind"]

[Text] This year, together with the Soviet party, government, and fraternal people, the entire Cambodian party, government, and people mark the 67th founding anniversary of the USSR with sentiments of friendship and fraternal solidarity.

Sixty-seven years ago [words indistinct], the USSR was born as the first union of the worker-peasant states established on the basis of equality and mutual respect. It is an alliance which has very powerful strength and which is confident in the wise consciousness of fraternal unity and compromise. Moreover, the USSR is the first socialist state in the world.

In the past 67 years, under the wise leadership of the CPSU and by continuing to broaden the glorious traditions of the spirit of the great October revolution spirit and the lively creativity of the great Lenin, the Soviet people of all strata struggled valiantly, and successfully surmounted all obstacles and difficulties, thus causing the Soviet socialist society to advance firmly and vigorously, turning the USSR from a country into an alliance and a firm bulwark for mankind in the world which cherishes peace and justice.

At present, the USSR has developed into a powerful productive force and a scientifically advanced agro-industrial country. [Words indistinct] vanguard Soviet young workers in building a new, scientifically advanced socialism. The economy and social affairs have been developed vigorously to ensure the people's welfare, particularly over the past 4 years as the process of perestroika, which is a comprehensive, profound reform [words indistinct] socioeconomic development, affect on all Soviet social sectors thus advancing socialism to a new height.

Despite many obstacles, due to the old control system, old conservative ideas, old work systems, bureaucratism, and sluggishness, which are unavoidable in the course of implementing these new ideologies and policies in the Soviet society, the valiant Soviet party, government, and people have struggled resolutely, with a lofty sense of unity, and stimulated this process toward achieving concrete success, thus bringing noteworthy changes to the Soviet society.

In its foreign policy, the Soviet Union [words indistinct] on the current international situation and created new impetus for the struggle to reduce tension and confrontation, eliminate the threat of nuclear arms, and broaden mutual trust and mutual understanding between nations.

In addition to the new political thinking, over the past several years, the Soviet Union has continued proposing one famous peace initiative after another, such as the program for phase-by-phase elimination of nuclear arms from now until the year 2000, [words indistinct] program to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Concerning Cambodia, the Soviet Union has firmly adhered to its stance of supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle, the State of Cambodia's good-willed stance on seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem and problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of respect for the independence and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, and demanded that the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia must be closely linked with the permanent end to the interference of foreign countries in Cambodia's internal affairs and the prevention of the return of the genocidal regime in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people are very proud of the brilliant feats scored by the Soviet people, particularly in the process of reforms. They are firmly confident that under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the [words indistinct], the Soviet people will score even greater victories.

Heng Samrin Issues New Year Greetings Message

BK3112143689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 31 Dec 89

[New year message by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Greetings to the beloved clergy, comrades, male and female combatants, and compatriots. Beloved comrades, friends, ladies and gentlemen representatives of the diplomatic corps, specialists, and international organizations.

1990 is a key year with historic significance in which Cambodia's own forces should assume themselves the task of fully ensuring the cause of defending and building their land after the Vietnamese volunteer troops have

definitively completed their proletarian internationalist duties on our Cambodian land at the end of September 1989. At this international new year, on behalf of the party, state, front, and entire Cambodian people, and in my own name, I would like to express sincere congratulations and best wishes to compatriots, cadres, combatants, personnel, workers, wounded and disabled comrades, families of wounded and disabled combatants, and families of combatants and defense workers throughout the country who, in the past year, had carried out precious tasks along the border with a valiant, courageous, and sacrificial spirit for the cause of the nation and the motherland and scored great successes in 1989. They are currently firmly united around the party to continue to produce greater feats in 1990.

I would like to particularly and vigorously congratulate the great successes that our Armed Forces and people have scored in fighting the enemy on the battlefield along the western border and northwestern part of the motherland. I would like to express sincere gratitude and best wishes to comrades, friends, ladies and gentlemen representatives of the diplomatic corps, specialists, and international organizations who have brought moral and material assistance to the Cambodian people and who are sharing good and bad times with our Cambodian people in contributing to restoring and building the Cambodian land. I would like to express sentiments and new year wishes to Cambodian compatriots abroad who have been paying attention to and searching for means to contribute appropriately to the cause of the Cambodian people's rebirth.

I appeal to compatriots who are still among the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann ranks to carefully think and see clearly the maneuvers of reactionary Cambodians who want to prolong and expand the civil war in Cambodia, a war whose true nature is nothing else but to create destruction to the people and the nation and finally bring back to our motherland, for the second time, the genocidal regime. Therefore, you should immediately abandon the reactionary Cambodians' ranks and volunteer to return to your families and homes to contribute to building our land and society with peace and happiness as genuine masters of the country and nation.

Beloved comrades and compatriots: Recently, in response to our people's aspiration for peace and justice, our party and state have maintained a flexible attitude in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem aimed at ending the civil war in Cambodia and have very faithfully implemented national reconciliation by preparing to discuss every major issue relating to a solution to the Cambodian problem. The goodwill proposal we put forward on 10 December 1989 has received warm support from the international public opinion. However, this demands that other parties make some concessions, too, in order to achieve an appropriate and just solution to the Cambodian problem for the benefit of peace of the Cambodian people as well as the cause of peace and stability in the region and the world.

In a situation in which Cambodia's own forces are fully assuming themselves every task, our enemy is continuing its maneuvers, more perfidious than before, and is promoting antirevolutionary activities in an attempt to hinder the development of the country and nation in the process to build and defend national and social achievements and security for the people. Soon after the Vietnamese volunteer troops were withdrawn, the three groups of enemies increase their adventurous military activities aimed at changing the situation so as to pave the way for the genocidal regime to return to massacre the Cambodian people again. Therefore, the entire party, Armed Forces, and people should firmly grasp the true nature of the current struggle on the military, political, and diplomatic battlefields. This is a resolute struggle between us and the enemy, a struggle which is arduous and complicated. However, the struggle waged with the courageous, valiant, resolute, and just spirit of our people, will certainly score complete victory.

Therefore, comrades, combatants, and compatriots should constantly heighten the spirit of patriotism and responsibility to assume ourselves every task; increase national and international solidarity; truly believe in the party's leadership; unite to achieve at all cost the three revolutionary goals; and be ready to do everything to prevent at all cost the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Along with this, we should overcome all illusions and negligence which would weaken the will to fight and revolutionary ethics. All levels and sectors should vigorously turn the direction of their activities toward localities and battlefields and strive to further serve better the daily life of combatants and people. Everything for the firmness of the motherland and happiness of the people.

Once again, I would like to wish the clergy, comrades, ladies and gentlemen, and compatriots good health, longevity, and outstanding success in every task. New year, new task, and new success.

Heng Samrin Greets Young Pioneers Organization

*BK0301092590 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1105 GMT
2 Jan 90*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 January (SPK)—On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kampuchean Young Pioneers Organization, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chief of the State of Cambodia, has extended his best wishes and warmest greetings to all Cambodian children.

In his message, Heng Samrin said among the other things:

"Over the past 11 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the Cambodian people, the owners of the country, have been actively involved in rebuilding the country and developing it in the political, economic,

cultural, military, and diplomatic fields. The development has raised the image of the State of Cambodia in the international arena and constitutes an important factor allowing the Cambodian people to assume themselves the national defense task following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops. We are also delighted to see our country's relations of friendship and solidarity and multifaceted cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, as well as with other fraternal socialist countries and the progressive peoples the world over consolidate and develop constantly.

Despite their insidious maneuvers and perfidious designs, the enemies have been unable to overturn the people's revolutionary power. Our people's Armed Forces, always in the position of strength, have defeated them in all localities throughout the country. These victories bear witness to the courage displayed by all the Cambodian combatants in cooperation with the people and are also a result of the valuable support given by our children in national defense, especially in persuading misled persons to return to the fold.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to give credit and pay high esteem to all of you for your praiseworthy achievements in the last decade and wish you new and still greater successes in national construction.

I would like also to urge you to study hard to become the successors of the revolution and to further promote solidarity with the children in Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other countries in the world for the sake of peace, friendship, and social progress."

Bou Thang Attends Political Department Meeting

*BK0301114190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jan 90*

[Text] A solemn meeting was held at the General Political Department [GPD] of the Ministry of National Defense from 29 to 30 December to sum up the department's emulation achievements in 1989.

Attending in the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the GPD of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces; Comrade Major General Chay Sangyun, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy chief of the GPD; Comrade Colonel Chieng Am, deputy chief of the GPD and chairman of the GPD's Emulation Council; Comrade Col An Sum, deputy chief of the GPD; Comrade Col Keo Tan, director of the Army Political School; Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Meas Savan, vice chairman of the Central Military Party Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Major Chan Saman, chief of the Policy Board; Comrade First Lieutenant Mean Mano, deputy head of the Army Radio and Television Unit; Comrade Han Sovan, representative of

outstanding combatants; and several outstanding cadres, combatants, and personnel from various units attached to the GPD.

After Comrade Col An Sum, deputy chief of the GPD, made an opening speech, Comrade Col Chieng Am, deputy chief of the GPD and chairman of the department's Emulation Council, took the floor to read a report summing up emulation achievements in 1989, clearly underlining the results and achievements of cadres and combatants throughout the GPD during 1989 as they had fulfilled all the tasks, including combat preparations, professional and technical implementation, and training and study as well as observance of discipline, maintenance of unity, and care for combatants' living conditions.

Comrade Col Chieng Am also spoke about good experiences and targets for the implementation of emulation work in 1990 which is the last year for the implementation of the fifth party congress resolutions. The meeting participants then heard speeches by units and individuals outstanding in implementing the emulation work and in fulfilling their tasks during 1989. They emphasized the experiences and improved achievements made by units and individuals, highlighting both their strong and weak points as well as their determination to emulate in producing greater achievements in the implementation of tasks entrusted by higher authorities in the years to come.

After Comrade Maj Khieu Thav, head of the Internal Policy Office, read the decree of the Council of State, the decisions of the Ministry of National Defense, and those of the GPD, the meeting participants witnessed the conferment of medals, banners, and commendation certificates and letters on exemplary units and individuals outstanding in emulation during 1989. First and second class medals were awarded to 3 individuals, third and second class medals to 20 other individuals, Ministry of National Defense banners to 2 units, GPD banners to 2 units, Ministry of National Defense commendation certificates to 9 units and 29 individuals, Ministry of National Defense commendation letters to 4 units and 19 individuals, and GPD commendation certificates to 21 units and 48 individuals.

During the closing session, Comrade Gen Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the GPD, spoke about the domestic and international situation, especially the successes won at the border where it is most necessary for our cadres and combatants to continue raising their ability to control the situation and assume the tasks of national defense and reconstruction. He also dealt with the achievements and heroism displayed by our Armed Forces and people over the past more than 10 years. He said we are now inflicting successive defeats on the three enemy groups.

In addition to these achievements and victories, Comrade Gen Bou Thang also urged all participants to

continue realizing the common strategic tasks defined by the fifth party congress. He said they must uphold a resolute stance and views to be worthy of the trust of the party and deserve being the core for the people in crushing the enemies in the defense of the motherland. Pay greater attention to the patriotic emulation movement in order to work out specific targets and measures to be implemented accordingly, he said before stressing: In particular, in all emulation topics from now on to the end of June 1990, you must engage in the building of good thinking, good units, good undertakings, good real revolutionary forces, and good living conditions.

This ceremony ended in a most joyous and cordial atmosphere permeated with high determination to bring ever greater successes to the 1990 emulation campaign.

Chea Sim Attends Phnom Penh Buddhist Ceremony

*BK0201094390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Jan 90*

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, attended on 31 December a ceremony to inaugurate the newly-built gate and fence of Samsam Kosal Monastery in Meanchey District, Phnom Penh City, which have been erected by the great, joint efforts of the local authorities, people, and Buddhist monks.

Also present at the gathering were Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, Comrade Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairwoman of the Kampuchean Women's Association, and 150 Buddhist monks, as well as 70,000 Phnom Penh residents.

On the occasion, Comrade Chea Sim briefed the Buddhist monks and followers on the development of the general situation in Cambodia, especially the latest events in 1989. He also pointed out the recent criminal activities committed by all the Cambodian reactionary groups against our localities and people living in provinces adjacent to the Thai border.

Comrade Chea Sim continued: The party and state of the State of Cambodia are always exerting their efforts in the quest for a political solution with the aim of doing away with the conflict in Cambodia. However, the Cambodian opposing party is still sticking to its stubborn position, trying with all available means to protract the war for the purpose of killing our people and overturning our State of Cambodia.

He further said: In the present situation, with the enemies compelling us to raise our arms to fight to defend our motherland and social gains, all sectors and levels should enliven their patriotism by becoming actively involved in fighting in order to advance our struggle vigorously. We should be attentive to building up our

Armed Forces both quantitatively and qualitatively, making it worthy of being an army born from the people and for the people.

At the same time, Comrade Chea Sim handed over a number of gifts to families of cadres and combatants, as well as offering alms to the monks.

Defense Ministry Official Chairs Meeting

*BK1712081589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Dec 89*

[Summary] Division 196 recently opened an army political training course under the chairmanship of Colonel Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department. In his address, Chieng Am called on cadres and combatants in the unit to constantly pay attention to studying politics and strategies and also be ready to fight and stick to discipline.

Editor Comments on Political Cartoonists

*BK0201012590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Jan 90 p 6*

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon, THE NATION's Phnom Penh bureau chief: "Khmer Political Cartoonists as Social Critics"]

[Text] "Where is the traffic law and order?" screamed an editorial cartoon in the KAMPUCHEA Weekly last month.

The cartoon showed eight traffic policemen on a noisy joy ride in a tricycle around the city of Phnom Penh.

"The message in the political cartoons is more powerful than written words," observed Khieu Kanharit, editor of the independent weekly.

His paper published a few political cartoons in each issue drawn either by the readers or the paper's artist.

Since 1980, political cartoons satirizing wrongdoing and injustice in Cambodian society have been common, according to Khieu. Before that there were cartoons reflecting the social conditions, but with few bold political messages.

"Unlike today, anything goes," the 38-year-old editor said.

Also in December the weekly ran a cartoon showing a seriously wounded patient screaming for help but left unattended while a male and female nurses are listening to radio and flirting with one another. Khieu said the cartoon underlined the inadequate hospital service in Phnom Penh, a major problem about which a large number of patients have complained.

"It was only recently that cartoons have been more critical and full of political messages," Khieu said.

One major reason is the increase in political freedom since 1986 that has lead newspaper readers to be more critical and outspoken about what they perceive as injustice. These readers expect newspapers to be more critical and outspoken too.

Most of the political cartoons published in the KAMPUCHEA weekly this year stressed the disparity of the haves and the have-nots, the uneven development of the cities and the rural towns, the indifference of government officials toward public problems, and chronic red tape in government offices.

Recently the most outstanding theme of cartoons in all the six major newspapers in Cambodia was the modernization of Cambodia and its impact on the people's lifestyle.

They would depict young couples in modern dresses and sometimes with dark sunglasses in front of high-rise buildings and expensive cars. One cartoon in the PRACHEACHON newspaper—the official mouthpiece of Phnom Penh—in December focused on a young couple in heavy petting inside a park. The girl wears a T-shirt with the word "Disco" on it.

Another cartoon in a trade union newspaper criticized the delayed payment of government salaries. It picked on a lady accountant, who did not hand out the salaries of the local police on time. She couldn't because she lost the money in gambling. Her shirt also carries the word "Disco".

Khieu said "Disco" has become the commonly used word to mean modern people, who are selfish and careless in Cambodian society. Those frequenting discotheques are such people in the eye of the government. Before the reimposition of curfew at the end of last October, disco music and dancing were the most common night entertainment in Cambodia, particularly in Phnom Penh.

From time to time, cartoons would also show modern Cambodian men with luxurious cars or motorcycles thinking of ways to dodge military service. While men in the countryside, on the other hand, would be portrayed as patriotic and ready to defend the country with their lives.

However, the most common political cartoons have been those lampooning Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance forces who has lived in exile outside Cambodia for the past 19 years. In almost every issue of one Cambodian newspaper, there will be one or two cartoons ridiculing Prince Sihanouk, said a young Cambodian reporter, Ros Kosal, who himself is an amateur cartoonist.

As expected, Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader, who has been blamed for the deaths of over million Cambodians, is always portrayed as the most horrible and hated figure in Cambodia.

However, no newspapers here have ever run any cartoon that is critical of the Cambodian leadership or their special relationship with Hanoi.

Observers said that there is a thin line dividing between what the authorities would tolerate and what they wouldn't. Each political cartoonist instinctively knows how far he and his cartoons can go.

Another subject that they wouldn't touch is the communist party.

They also refrain from attacking high-level officials suspected of involving in corruption. But they frequently hammer on corruption by low-ranking officials. Sometimes, their cartoons led to the punishment of junior officials portrayed as being corrupt.

So far, the KAMPUCHEA Weekly has been the boldest newspaper in Phnom Penh in using cartoons to make its points. "Some cannot write, they prefer to draw. That's how they raise hell," said editor Khieu.

VOK Reports Son Sann's New Year Message

BK0101121090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jan 90

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Cambodian coalition government, has sent a message to the Cambodian people on the occasion of the new year 1990. In this message, His Excellency Son Sann rejected the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and appealed to all parties involved in the Cambodian problem to return to the negotiating table along with the immediate reconvening of the Paris international conference. He said that he was pleased with the outcome of the struggle of all resistance movements, especially the KPNLF under his leadership, which allowed him to be optimistic that the ultimate goal—namely, independence, freedom, and democracy for the Cambodian people—was drawing near.

His Excellency Son Sann rejected Vietnam's troop withdrawal without international supervision. He called this troop withdrawal a mere farce to deceive international opinion. His Excellency Son Sann urged Vietnam to give up its opposition to the UN supervisory role and the presence of a UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia if Vietnam wanted other people to believe that it had really withdrawn all its troops. His Excellency Son Sann also urged Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime to agree to the formation of a quadripartite government with all resistance groups without using the Khmer Rouge pretext as a precondition. He said that if the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge were allowed to join the quadripartite coalition government, a cease-fire could be immediately effected. For, he said, this would pave the way for an international force to come in and help keep peace for the Cambodian people, thus allowing the latter to conduct free elections.

He went on to say that on the contrary, any refusal by the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group would lead the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge to have an excuse to carry on the armed struggle and ultimately the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge would return to power.

In this message, His Excellency Son Sann appealed to the superpowers to use their influence to help bring an end to the killing and to help smooth the search for a political solution to end the suffering in Cambodia. He appealed to these superpowers and all parties involved in the Cambodian problem to return to the negotiating table as soon as possible in order to find a formula to end the war in Cambodia along with the immediate reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

In conclusion, His Excellency Son Sann expressed his optimism by saying that the freedom-loving and pro-democracy forces are winning over dictatorial regimes. The Cambodian nation and people will certainly achieve early peace. He believed that the new year and the new decade would bring peace, freedom, and prosperity back to the nation.

Resistance Claims Destruction of Four Tanks

BK0201055690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0544 GMT 2 Jan 90

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 2 (AFP)—Guerrillas loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk destroyed four Soviet-made tanks in a New Year's Eve battle with government troops in northwestern Cambodia, a spokesman for the former monarch said here Tuesday. The spokesman said three of the T-54 tanks were destroyed when forces of Cambodia's Vietnamese-installed government tried to retake a recently-captured position at Baray, near the Thai-Cambodian border.

Counter-attacking government troops were repulsed by the non-communist guerrillas and fled toward their stronghold at Kouk Mon aboard another T-54 tank, leaving behind 17 dead, he said. But the guerrillas ambushed the fourth tank at Soeng village, about one kilometer (0.6 mile) before Kouk Mon, destroying it and dismantling its machineguns and confiscating its ammunition, he said.

The prince's faction and its two partners in the Cambodian resistance coalition have stepped up attacks and claimed significant victories over government forces since Vietnam ended its decade-long occupation of Cambodia in September. Vietnam invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to install a client regime and oust the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, now allied with Prince Sihanouk in an uneasy resistance coalition along with the non-communist faction of former Prime Minister Son Sann.

DK Leaders Greet Sihanouk on New Year

BK3112031089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Dec 89

[“Text of greetings message from Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, on the occasion of the 1990 international New Year,” dated 29 December]

[Text] Respectfully to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea [DK], through His Excellency Chan Youran, Beijing:

Esteemed samdech, on the occasion of this 1990 international New Year, on behalf of all male and female combatants and cadres of Democratic Kampuchea and ourselves, together with our people both inside and outside the country, we would like to extend best wishes to samdech and neak moneang [title for Sihanouk's wife] for good health and greater successes in your royal mission.

For the whole year in 1989, our Cambodian national resistance forces headed by the samdech scored satisfactory victories on the battlefield in their fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The point that makes us happier and more satisfied is the improving cooperation among our three Cambodian national resistance forces.

In 1989, the Cambodian national resistance forces and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] headed by the samdech have also frustrated the diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and won big victories successively. Samdech's royal mission at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia in leading the Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK to smash the maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors constituted a big step on our victorious path in the diplomatic field in 1989.

Following the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, in your capacity as head of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, the samdech has continued exposing Vietnam's deceitful troop withdrawal maneuver, thus enabling us to win another big victory at the 44th UN General Assembly.

In sum, this year, our Cambodian national resistance forces, headed by the samdech, won big victories both on the battlefield and in the international arena. Therefore, our Cambodian people both inside and outside the country are welcoming the New Year in this brilliant situation. We are convinced that the year 1990 will bring even greater victories to our Cambodian national resistance forces, to the samdech, and to neak moneang.

Our Cambodian national resistance forces headed by the samdech will certainly be victorious! Samdech's five-point peace plan will certainly be victorious!

It is in this spirit that we would like once again to extend best wishes for the samdech and neak moneang to enjoy good health and successes.

Please, Samdech, accept our highest and warmest salutations.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 29 December 1989

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Son Sen

Appeal Made to Soldiers in 196th Division

BK3012041289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Text] Fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the 196th Division: What was the situation of the 196th Division in the past and what is it now?

It is as follows:

1. The 196th Division was formerly stationed in Pailin. It was quite large and was a divisional unit. At that time, the 196th Division was assisted in resisting our Cambodian national resistance forces by the Vietnamese 330th, 309th, and 2d Divisions, Phnom Penh Capital's 879th Division and 95th Brigade, and Battambang Province's armed forces. But both the puppet and the Vietnamese divisions were routed and forced to flee in disarray by national resistance forces.

In the attack to smash and liberate the Kompong Ley and Phnum Preal positions, our national resistance forces almost totally smashed and routed the puppet Capital Division 879. Later, on 22 December, our national resistance forces attacked and totally liberated the strategic town of Pailin. During this attack, the Cambodian national resistance forces smashed the puppets' 196th Division and 95th Brigade, causing nearly all of their members to flee in disarray.

2. The Vietnamese enemies and their puppets have now mobilized the surviving routed and demoralized officers and men of the former 196th Division and former Capital Division together with new recruits from various areas, totaling 5,600 men, to form a new 196th Division and have stationed it in Kamping Puoy.

3. Under these conditions, the new 196th Division is made up of routed and demoralized officers and men. Is there any hope for all brothers to resist our Cambodian national resistance forces? No, there is no way to resist us.

This is proven by the event you must have seen with your own eyes. That is, on 16 and 17 December, as the new 196th Division, together with the Battambang provincial forces and the other units, popped out of Kamping Puoy, they were attacked by national resistance forces. They suffered many killed or wounded and were routed and forced to flee helter-skelter back to Kamping Puoy.

4. Therefore, to prevent yourselves from being killed as traitors, all fraternal Cambodian soldiers—whether in 196th Division or any other divisions—should immediately desert the Vietnamese enemies and the puppet ringleaders and flee. Only by fleeing will you be able to survive. You should flee just as the fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the 4th Division in Treng fled. Those who fled earlier are now alive. You can flee either back home or to join our Cambodian national resistance forces on missions nearby.

KPNLF Official Views 'Temporary' UN Role

BK0301061590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] In a working session held on 30 December with important persons responsible for the region that has just been liberated by the armed forces of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] in Banteay Chhma sub-district [Battambang Province], Mr Ieng Muli—secretary general of the KPNLF, in his capacity as the envoy of His Excellency Son Sann—said that the KPNLF is always ready to join a meeting to settle the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. However, he stressed again that the Cambodian seat at the United Nations must not be left vacant, adding that this seat should be controlled by the representative of the four Cambodian parties or by the representative of the UN secretary general in the name of the Cambodian people and that Cambodia might be put under temporary control of the United Nations.

Mr Ieng Muli, accompanied by Brigadier General (Kho Chhien), commander of the 3d Military Region of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army, and many responsible persons of the KPNLF visited Thmar Puok, Banteay Chhma, and Kandaol on 30 and 31 December 1989. On that visit, the KPNLF delegation received a petition of the Cambodian people voicing support for His Excellency Son Sann.

Also at the working session, the participants discussed the settlement of security, health, and veterinary problems for the people.

Mr Ieng Muli said that during the past few months, rapid progress has been made in the arrangements of the liberated zone.

Indonesia

President Suharto Delivers New Year Address

*BK0101125590 Jakarta TVRI Television Network
in Indonesian 1238 GMT 31 Dec 89*

[New Year speech to the nation by President Suharto; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Peace be with you! Fellow countrymen! In a few hours we will leave 1989 and usher in the new year of 1990. In accordance with the tradition that we have cultivated, on the eve of the new year, I would like to speak to all of you, my fellow countrymen, and would like to ask all of you to contemplate and review what we have done together as a nation in the year which will soon end. We will review all the useful experiences we had in 1989, both our successes—which we welcome with a sense of satisfaction—and our difficulties, which we have to face with fortitude.

I once said that a great nation is not one which enjoys only successes and progress. A nation can become great and glorious, full of self-confidence, only if that nation can successfully overcome strong challenges and obstacles. We will turn our contemplation into new strength to continue the common tasks ahead of us. Our tasks will be heavier than those in past years. However, it does not mean that our life will be getting more difficult, because we are carrying out development programs to achieve progress, prosperity, and common happiness, based on social justice.

The more advanced our development programs are, the more challenges and obstacles we will have to face. What we did not consider as a need in the past will be one at present and in the future. What we considered as a success in the past may just be an ordinary matter now. Something we considered good in the past must continue to be improved in the future.

In that case, we need to understand our definition as a nation as stipulated in the 1988 Broad Outline of State Policy, which, in our march for development, called on us to continuously improve the quality of the Indonesian people and society. I also said that the process of development will always lead to the emergence of new aspirations and forces in our society. We view this emergence of new aspirations and forces as the dynamism of our national life. What is important is the way we treat the new aspirations and forces so they can become constructive forces, which will help continue our development programs, instead of obstructing them or weakening our national unity and integrity. To achieve this, we already have a guideline which we must firmly uphold: the need to be firmly loyal to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. We are determined to continuously make our life dynamic, rejuvenate our spirit, and expand our horizon through democratic and constitutional means. We use such guidelines to evaluate current national dialogues in the political, economic, and social fields, which have been taking place in 1989.

Fellow countrymen! As a fighting nation, every year we always attach great significance to our journey along the path of history. Such significance reflects the dynamism of our life. This year also has such significance. Early this year, to be precise, at the end of March, we completed the Fourth Repelita [5-year development plan], in line with our long-term development strategy. We successfully laid the groundwork of development in the Fourth Repelita. Now, we are determined to strengthen such groundwork during the current Fifth Repelita, so we will be able to reach the take-off stage of development during the Sixth Repelita in our quest for a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila.

Another significance of 1989 for us and the rest of the world is that we have completed the decade of the 1980's and will soon enter the decade of the 1990's. The coming decade holds great tasks for our nation, because we are scheduled to reach the take-off stage of development. The coming decade will also close a chapter in the long era of human civilization: the end to the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. We can now expect that the 21st century will be full of dynamism, especially because of the rapid progress in science and technology, as well as information systems. Human beings will be faced with several options and crossroads. Fundamental questions will require the best and most correct answers. Will the progress in science and technology, as well as information systems, bring about happiness and higher human dignity, or mental anguish and decadence of ethical and spiritual values? Will the world population growth become a dynamic force to achieve progress and prosperity, or a growing burden? Will the human dreams for further progress be accompanied by the preservation of the environment, which has given them shelter, or by a drain of resources which is a prelude of disaster? Will economic progress be accompanied by economic justice in the world, or will it lead to a widening gap between advanced and backward countries?

As a nation, we already have the answer to these fundamental questions and challenges. Our answer is to continue, promote, and expand development as a means of implementing the Pancasila ideology. As part of the responsible international community, the preamble of our Constitution has directed us to take part in the efforts to maintain the global order based on independence, everlasting peace, and social justice. Such are our thoughts this evening at the end of 1989 and the decade of the 1980's, and on the eve of 1990, which is the beginning of the 1990's.

We will soon see the weight of the tasks and challenges we will face in the coming years, both the national tasks, which will determine our own future, and our responsibility as a member of the international community.

We are determined to fully utilize all our achievements and jointly pool our previous experiences to assist us in facing more challenges in the future. We shall encounter those future years with self-confidence, because during

the previous years and especially in 1989, we scored important successes in various sectors.

My beloved countrymen! We underwent some hardships during the fourth national development program. We have gained new momentum this year that has further strengthened our economy and development. We have not achieved our successes easily. We have resorted to austerity measures throughout these years and have taken appropriate measures in an effort to counter future hardships.

We have been able to maintain our economic stability. Our country's economic stability has been due to the healthy economic development which has further encouraged progressive national development. People feel relieved as a result of the economic stability. Problems have been overcome without any apprehension. Problems have not arisen from apprehensions that prices would spiral further upwards. People have been eased because of our situation. Our national income has also increased, especially from sources in the non-gas sector. Additionally, there has been an increase in the people's ability to, and awareness of, paying taxes. This development shows that there is evident economic development. The awareness of paying taxes indicates that society is feeling more responsible in ensuring the continuation of national well-being and toward promoting continuous development.

Non-gas exports have also grown. It is heartening to observe that a large portion of nongas exports comes from the industrial sector. This shows that our determination to develop the industrial sector is achieving progress. This will all form a strong basis for launching future industrial endeavors, and it is heartening to acknowledge that we have vital industries. Our capability is ever expanding in the development of our own industries to produce industrial machines, being self-sufficient in our own natural resources, and in preparing our own infrastructures. In this connection, small-scale industries and the people's capabilities will further develop. As a result of the people's capabilities and the development of these industries, the industrial products will definitely penetrate international markets.

We are also pleased with our agricultural development. Our rice production has further increased, and there is marked development in the other agricultural sectors. The basic price of rice has given strong encouragement to the millions of rice farmers to further increase rice production. Without the rice farmers' enthusiasm in rice production, we would have not been able to maintain a good yield. Without a good price, it is unlikely that farmers would have embarked on rice cultivation. All these developments are evidence that farmers can increase their production and further improve their living standard.

Most importantly, all this indicates that the equal distribution of development is truly relished by the people, and its development is continuing. Equal distribution is

one of our development strategies which we implement with assistance for first, second, and rural district levels. We will further improve the equal distribution of development that is aimed at uplifting the people's living standard through further development of public health centers, while other development programs are also aimed at continuously improving people's well-being.

We established our own education policy in 1988. This policy is one of utmost importance in our effort toward ensuring the continuing existence of our country and people. The long-term program has a major influence on our effort to upgrade human quality—especially in preparing the people for the take-off stage and in facing the 21st century.

Due to developments, people enjoyed new opportunities because of their potentials and capabilities. There are groups which are already prepared and able to take advantage of these new opportunities. They are growing and strengthening. On the other hand, there are groups which are still not prepared and are still unable to develop their potentials.

I urge all to witness these new developments with an open mind. We are still unfamiliar with these new developments, let alone experience them. These developments are the result of the successes we have achieved. Our stand is that all our economic strength should benefit the people's prosperity to the maximum, as called for by the 1945 basic laws. We should not be too concerned with the development of major projects, because we can utilize them toward further hastening our economic development. We will continuously extend assistance to the minor projects so that they will be developed and productive. The government is responsible in directing all economic forces—whether major, medium, or small; whether owned by the government, privately held, or held by cooperative agencies—to become the national economic strength which will eventually contribute toward the society's prosperity.

My beloved countrymen! We are also pleased with this year's political, security, and social developments. We are able to channel the political and social dynamism so that national stability is secured and national unity and cohesion is firm. The sociopolitical strength and mass organizations have been able to broaden their own dynamism within cycle of national dynamism itself. We have adopted Pancasila as one of the basis of sociopolitical strength, and it is becoming self-dependent daily. All of these things form an important part in further strengthening the future take-off stage. Even though there have been some sporadic criminalities, the national security situation has not been affected. We are grateful to Almighty God for everything.

On the other hand, we have observed several conflicts in distant countries where countless people died. We have expressed our condolences to them. We hope that they will be able to resolve those crises and conflicts peacefully through their own decisions, for the sake of their

future. This year saw drastic and great changes in various regions. We hope that all these changes will direct mankind toward a more peaceful and secure life. The relaxation of world tension will hopefully divert the huge fund that has been used to manufacture arms to human developments, to benefit those still living in misery, hunger, sickness, and ignorance.

My beloved countrymen! This is what we have concluded concerning our experiences and our country's development in 1989. We align our experiences within the framework of our people's future endeavors, in the effort to develop our much desired society. We also align our experiences within the framework of world development, because we are a part of the world. We have given all that we can afford so that we can savor the current progress. We shall give all that we can afford to give, so that by next year and in years to come, we will achieve greater mutual progress and prosperity. With this determination and fervent hope, I wish all of you a happy new year in 1990, and that we will be blessed by Almighty God.

Suharto, Kuwaiti Minister Discuss Oil Prices

*BK0301103790 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0950 GMT 3 Jan 90*

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 3 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto has cautioned OPEC countries not to be "trapped" by the temptation to produce oil as much as possible as wished by consumer countries because such an action would only bring the price of oil down. He made the call Wednesday when he received Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi al-Sabah who is currently visiting Indonesia at the Jalan Cendana presidential residence. Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita told journalists. During Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa's courtesy call on the president, the guest was accompanied by Minister Ginanjar.

The president advised against producing oil as much as possible while raising the price to the highest possible level because it will only cause the price to plummet at the end, Ginanjar said. At the spot market the price of oil is currently rising high. The price of West Texas Intermediate (WIT), the benchmark in the U.S., for example, is now around \$23. It was only \$19 to \$20 in recent times. In the same market, the price of Indonesia's Minas Oil has exceeded the \$18 OPEC benchmark.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa meanwhile confirmed that President Suharto called on OPEC to maintain the stability of oil price in the longest period possible. President Suharto believes a stable and fair oil price through the longest period possible is in the interest of the national development of each of the OPEC member countries, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa said.

Foreign Minister Alatas Makes Policy Statements

Outlines Priorities for 1990

*BK0301105090 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1000 GMT 3 Jan 90*

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 03 (OANA/ANTARA)—The relations between Indonesia and the United States, Canada, Japan, South Korea and other Asia-Pacific nations will be the priority in 1990, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Wednesday. In a year-end statement distributed among the country's mass media the minister further said that the Asia-Pacific [words indistinct] therefore, it is obvious that Indonesia will concentrate its foreign policy on attempts to develop relations with the countries in the Asia-Pacific region, he said adding that the Indonesia-People's Republic of China (PRC) relations hopefully will also turn out new encouraging developments which are beneficial to both countries.

Minister Alatas also said that the superpowers (the U.S, Japan, the PRC and the Soviet Union) will become a major foreign policy issue this year especially when linked to Indonesia's geo-strategic position in the region. "Although in 1989 the regional and global political situation showed continuous improvement, this year this aspect still needs to be given serious attention," he added.

On the relations with the Asia-Pacific nations east and south of Indonesia such as PNG [Papua New Guinea], Australia, New Zealand, as well as South Pacific countries, the minister said that it will be increased.

On the other hand, relations with countries north of Indonesia like Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) members will be concentrated on the improvement of regional resilience, stability as well as harmony, he said adding that the relations with the mentioned-nations is one of the "major pillars" of Indonesian foreign policy.

Minister Alatas further said that the issue of Cambodian conflict still has to be settled while the wish to establish the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) as well as the Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ) in South-east Asia is still in the agenda of Indonesia and ASEAN's foreign policy as well. In the meantime, the "potentials" for conflict in the South China Sea recently tend to get more "alarming" that Indonesia considers it necessary to immediately switch them to cooperation potentials instead.

In his year-end statement Minister Alatas also explained the prospects of economic relations with East European nations as well as Western Europe which is now leading to the European single market.

Comments on Cambodia

BK0301113090 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1017 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 3 (OANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas Wednesday said Indonesia will continue to play an "interlocutory" role in the Cambodia conflict which has now been going on for ten years.

"If we take sides, we will no longer be an interlocutory", as we have to hear the other side too, Alatas said when queried by the press about Australia's proposal in the Cambodian conflict, after he had conveyed a balance of Indonesia's foreign policy for 1989. Australia proposed that the United Nations act as interim administration in Phnom Penh until a new government has been elected as a result of general elections and vacate the Sihanouk CGDK's [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] seat at the U.N.

Commenting on the Australian proposal Alatas said he welcomed any proposal to find a peaceful political solution, although he doubted whether Hun Sen, the Phnom Penh regime premier supported by Vietnam, would accept it. He said, as Hun Sen even rejected the United Nations participation in the International Control Mechanism (ICM), he would be loath to relinquish his government to the world body. Hun Sen would only accept the United Nations intervention on the "Namibia pattern", namely if the existing government would still remain in function.

Alatas denied that Indonesia as "interlocutor" and co-chairman at the Paris conference on Cambodia (ICC) had been not active enough to find a solution and had urged too much for a compromise. Failure to find a solution thus far was due to the complex problem the conflict, according to Alatas. As "interlocutor" Indonesia differed from other countries, because it must be careful in its attitude to refrain from taking sides, he said. Alatas said since the beginning he did not believe that the Cambodian problem could be solved on the battlefield. This was proved by the fact that the war, which broke out again since the ICC failed in Paris at the end of August, did not solve anything.

"Three months more of war would still not be able to solve the conflict," he stressed. Therefore, Indonesia always emphasized peaceful political solution through negotiations, he added. Alatas said January and February this year will be very busy month for Indonesia in the search to find a solution in the Cambodia conflict. As co-chairmen of ICC, Indonesia and France have been given a mandate for six months to formulate the means of solving the problem. The time is up in February.

According to Alatas there are two alternatives which can be taken, firstly to hold an informal meeting in Jakarta in the framework of the ICC for the four warring parties (Phnom Penh regime, Coalition Government of Norodom Sihanouk (CGDK), Khmer Rouge and the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front

(KPLNF), Vietnam, Laos and France, in preparation of the Paris meeting. Secondly, to hold a meeting in Paris directly.

Alatas declined to say which of the two alternatives would be selected. "Give me two or three days more," he said. When urged to mention the prospects for finding a solution on the Cambodian conflict according to Indonesian eyes, Alatas laughed and said that he did not have his crystal ball with him.

Quoting an English proverb Alatas said that the solution of the problem was completely in the hands of the disputing parties. "We can bring the horse to the water, but we can't force it to drink," he said smilingly.

Laos

Thai Politician Criticized Over Princess' Visit

BK3112044089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 31 Dec 89

[Radio "talk": "Half-Witted Aging Thai Politician"]

[Text] According to the SIAM RAT newspaper of 18 December and THE NATION newspaper, an aging politician of Thailand [former prime minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot] has tried to discourage Her Royal Highness [HRH] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon [daughter of the Thai King and Queen] from paying a royal visit to Laos. That aging politician is now very old, and his health is extremely frail. He cannot even walk by himself. His line of thinking is also very backward and outmoded.

Laos and the Kingdom of Thailand have maintained friendly relations with each other for several decades, to the point that they are known as close neighboring countries of the same kin, who frequently pay visits to each other.

In 1979, His Excellency [HE] Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, paid a visit to Laos; in return, HE Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister [as heard] of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], subsequently paid a visit to Thailand. During the visits, the two prime ministers signed joint communiques, whose essence stipulated that the two countries pledged to promote mutual assistance and cooperation and to turn the Lao-Thai border into a border of friendship and the Mekong River into a river of peace.

Since then, the LPDR has welcomed visits by the presidents and prime ministers of many countries. As a result of these visits, the friendship and solidarity between Laos and those countries have been gradually improved. Last year, Princess Anne, daughter of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of the United Kingdom, also paid a royal visit to Laos, bringing the friendship of the government and people of the United Kingdom to the Lao

Government and people. She appraised the national construction in Laos as making progress in the right direction.

Last year, HE General Sisavat Keobounphan, in the capacity of chief of the General Staff of the Lao Army, paid a visit to Thailand to meet and confer with HE Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting military supreme commander in the Kingdom of Thailand. Subsequently, HE Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and a large entourage paid a visit to the LPDR. During the visits, the two generals signed joint statements pledging to prevent any more bloodshed between the two countries, and to turn toward being good-neighborly countries and to further strengthen the brotherliness and intimacy between the two peoples. The visits gave the two generals opportunities to meet with the heads of state and other high-ranking figures as well as a large number of common people in each other's country, thereby serving to further strengthen the friendship and mutual trust between the Thai and Lao peoples.

Last year, HE Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his delegation paid a visit to the LPDR to meet with HE Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of the LPDR. The two excellencies signed a joint communique pledging to further strengthen the already good relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the LPDR. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand also pledged to help Laos build a bridge across the Mekong River to link Thailand with the LPDR, and to render assistance to the LPDR in carrying out agricultural production and building communications routes so as to incessantly and smoothly hold aloft the solidarity and affection between the two countries. Shortly afterward, HE Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of the LPDR, joined with HE Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, in paying a homage to the Phra That Phnom Pagoda temple [in Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand], thereby serving to further increase the already intimate affection between the peoples of the two countries.

With the intent to further strengthen the friendship between the Lao and Thai peoples, HE Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, recently extended an invitation to HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon of the Kingdom of Thailand to pay a royal visit to the LPDR. HRH the princess sent a reply to the acting president expressing her pleasure to pay a visit to the LPDR on the date that had already been scheduled. Thai and Lao officials have already inspected together some places the princess would like to see during her visit. All this clearly shows that the friendship between Laos and Thailand will be further elevated to a higher level, thus bringing overwhelming elation to the citizens of the two countries.

But it is deplorable that the previously-mentioned backward, aging Thai politician is trying to undermine the solidarity and relations between the two countries by expressing his opposition to the planned visit to the

LPDR by HRH Prince Maha Chakri Sirinthon. The improper statement made by the aging Thai politician—who has never once visited and experienced the reality in the LPDR—is tantamount to misjudging and misinterpreting the government and people of Laos. It also shows his ill intention to obstruct the smooth development of friendly relations between the two countries, thus serving the tricks of the two nations' enemies and running counter to the Lao and Thai peoples' aspirations.

Constantly aspiring to further develop the friendship between the two countries, we, the Lao people, still hope that the nonsense statement of this half-witted politician will not be able to obstruct the solidarity and affection between the Lao and Thai peoples. We still entertain a strong hope that the LPDR will have the honor to accord a welcome to HRH Prince Maha Chakri Sirinthon in the near future, so as to further strengthen and to make everlasting the solidarity and affection between the Lao and Thai peoples in conformity with their aspirations—the aspirations that can never be destroyed by anyone.

Long live Lao-Thai friendship!

1989 Viewed as 'Nightmare Year for Socialism'

*BK0201160190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 1 Jan 90*

[PASASON 1 January editorial: "Push Forward the Task of Restructuring by Marching into the Year 1990 With Vigorous and Firm Steps"]

[Text] In the past year of 1989, the situation in all fields in our country has continued to remain basically peaceful and, additionally, changes have occurred in certain fields, as anticipated. The national defense and public security maintenance work and the building of the popular democratic dictatorship have been further consolidated.

Even though we have encountered numerous difficulties in the economic field in the past year, thanks to the beacon of the resolutions adopted at the 4th Lao Peoples' Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress, plus the close unity and reconciliation within the country, and a profound sense of traditional patriotism prevailing among our multiethnic people, we have managed to take our country forward to score victories in many areas. With the implementation of the policy of economic restructuring and new management mechanisms and the policy of opening up economic cooperation with foreign countries, conditions have been created for all of our citizens to enjoy an equal right to engage in production. As a result, our economy has become even more active and has enjoyed more development. Markets have broadened. The volume of export goods, though still remaining unbalanced toward import goods, has showed a tendency to expand. The living conditions of our citizens in the areas where production and goods circulation have been carried out have been increasingly improved.

In parallel with such progress, in the past year our country has also encountered numerous difficulties. First of all, the forces hostile to our country have not yet abandoned nor decreased their efforts to subvert the building of our new regime in all fields. Natural calamities have continued to threaten food grain production in our country. Industrial and handicraft production has not been systematically regulated. Trade imbalance has continued to favor imports. Budget work has run into certain difficulties. Inflation has rapidly risen. Prices of goods in the markets were spiraling (?alarmingly). The living conditions of our cadres in the administrative sphere remain poor. Public health and education work has also encountered numerous problems. Negative phenomena have frequently occurred in the social life of our country. All of these problems are still there for us to resolve.

In 1989, numerous great and rapid changes have occurred in the international situation. Even though such changes were in favor of the progressive and peace-loving forces, they still remained confusing because the imperialists have refused to abandon their war-mongering nature and (?aggressive) policy. Nonetheless, the efforts by many countries for peace, disarmament, national independence, democracy, protection of the environment, and freedom from debt still continued to expand vigorously.

The movements for reforms and restructuring in the socialist countries have scored some initial achievements. Nevertheless, difficulties of varied magnitudes have still prevailed in different countries. Some of them have plunged into serious crises and have encountered life-and-death trials. Even though having encountered numerous (?external) difficulties, generally speaking, these socialist countries are still continuing to develop and to basically enjoy peace.

Seizing the opportunity arising from the difficulty and confusion reigning in some socialist countries, the counterrevolutionary forces have launched ideological and political war by vigorously attacking the socialist system and the international communist and workers movement, and have aimed at dismantling the socialist system, which is the mainstay of world peace and revolution, implementing their common strategy of effecting a peaceful change in order to score victory without waging war or to, at least, make socialism a part of capitalism. In brief, the year 1989 was a nightmare year for socialism. Of course, all of our people have been concerned with those developments.

Nonetheless, the Lao people will never lose our faith in the socialist countries, nor in their capabilities in trying to find a way out to overcome all difficulties with a view to reviving their own potentials. We, the Lao people, are closely monitoring the reforms and restructuring in the socialist countries with a new sense of optimism for a bright future. We have strong faith in the outstanding features of socialism. This is because almost all of the countries which have just been liberated and are

marching forward to build socialism under the historical circumstances full of difficulties and confusions have possessed poor and backward economies and have been ravaged by war. Moreover, they have also encountered acts of pressure and interference in the economic, political, and military fields perpetrated by several affluent and powerful capitalist countries. In addition, these countries have also been plagued with some shortcomings in the process of building socialism. But they are trying to seek ways to rectify and resolve these shortcomings.

In spite of all this, genuine socialist countries have scored undeniably great achievements, including the ensuring of a good standard of living for the people, the eradication of diseases and illiteracy, the building of more modern industrial and agricultural foundations, the creation of the social welfare system, the raising of the level of wisdoms of their own citizens, the broadening of sport and acrobatic activities for the people, and the building of strong national defense systems, thereby ensuring that the world has prevailed under an atmosphere of peace for more than 40 years.

As mentioned earlier, for some time, the economic development in the socialist countries has become weakened due to the fact that certain mistakes have been committed. To overcome this state of stagnation, it is necessary to carry out reforms and restructuring, aimed at guiding the cause of socialist construction to head toward a new and better quality so as to ensure that the material and spiritual life of the people becomes increasingly perfect and complete. It is certain that in effecting such reforms and restructuring, numerous difficulties, confusions, and problems will come into being for us to tackle. Numerous alarmingly negative phenomena have already occurred in the social life of those countries. But all of this is not the true nature of socialism. We strongly believe that with its outstanding features, in the near future the socialist doctrine will prove the strength of its own capabilities. It is certain that the trend of development will not be dependent on capitalism. The future must be dependent on the people's power and the progressive forces standing for democracy, peace, and socialism. By then, the reforms and restructuring will be able to weather and override the red storms.

In the year 1989, the world situation has experienced numerous highly confusing and complicated changes which have created serious repercussions on the life of the people in all countries. We are all fully aware of the situation in Central America, in which the United States has deployed its troops to arrogantly and openly invade the independent state of Panama, thus seriously violating and trampling on the UN Charter and undeniably encroaching on the sovereignty and interfering in the internal affairs of that country. In addition, these hostile forces have also relentlessly launched attacks against our country and the socialist system with tricks of war and political ideology, aimed at lessening our faith in the objectives of socialism.

In face of such a situation, in 1990 it is necessary that we strengthen and consolidate the national unity and unification under the banner of the party leadership, uphold our faith in the new regime, carry out the work of restructuring with realistic achievements, heighten our sense of revolutionary vigilance, smash all subversive acts of the enemies, hold aloft the spirit of proletarian internationalism, raise high the banner of the special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam and between Laos and Cambodia as well as our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet people and the people in the fraternal socialist countries, and pay attention to maintaining internal security to ensure that the socioeconomic development in 1990 be carried out under an atmosphere of genuine peace.

The immediate issue we must pursue is to inject the spirit of patriotism and self-mastery into mass national defense and public security maintenance work and the movements to build the economy, to restore and promote culture, and to remedy and to return the people's life to normalcy in all fields. Efforts must be made to translate a number of the party's and state's detailed policies into reality, including the granting of land and wooded forests to the people for management; the promoting of the development of the family economy and the policy on contractual business operations among all farming families; the consolidating and expanding of the work of all trading cooperatives and the two-way service system; the promoting of the production of goods; the building of the structures for the economic, forestry, agricultural, industrial, and service sectors; the broadening of the foundation of the multifaceted economy so as to transform the new management mechanisms into the life of the socioeconomic movement; the vigorous promoting of free and legitimate circulation of goods; the implementing of the one-price policy to turn the trading and banking sectors into full business accounting; and the implementing of the policy of opening up economic relations and cooperation with foreign countries.

In the immediate future, special attention must be paid to encouraging farmers to expedite dry season rice farming and to pay agricultural tax to the state and to encouraging all the economic sectors and businessmen to pay taxes in a correct and fair manner to the state. All this must become the content for mobilizing a movement to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming four national historic events.

Let us march into the year 1990 with a sense of vigor and enthusiasm for achieving the genuine restructuring!

Consolidation of Regional Armed Forces Viewed

*BK0301055590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 2 Jan 90*

[PASASON feature: "Regional Armed Forces Throughout the Country Are Being Consolidated for New Quality;" date not given]

[Text] In recent years, through a new process, the party committees and command staffs at all levels have constantly organized to select a considerably large number of outstanding cadres with a high level of understanding and capabilities from various services at the center, provinces, districts, and cantons to consolidate and build the grass roots. At the same time, regional armed forces, together with with the General Staff Department and the National Defense Ministry, which are directly in charge of the consolidation and building work, have appointed cadres from their ranks to work in coordination with various localities in following and directing the working procedures of the cadres at the grass roots; in particular in consolidating and building—for a new quality—militia-guerrillas and self-defense forces and setting up field positions of the people's war in villages, cantons, offices, organizations, factories or plants, and various units and to make them organizationally firm and politically strong.

In this regard, the militia-guerrillas and self-defense forces have been reexamined and reorganized. Those who are found to be outstanding are organized to remain in the same positions to continue their work, while those who are found to be inadequate are removed from their ranks. Simultaneously, attention has been paid to consolidating and raising the quality of the forces by putting an emphasis on the training in the political, ideological, and military fields. In the past year, training courses have been organized for more than 200 groups of militia-guerrillas and self-defense forces, and more than 77 percent of the trainees have passed the training on average.

The regional armed forces' department has also coordinated with the military command of Vientiane municipality in providing training for the regional armed forces throughout the country as well as for many groups of militia-guerrillas and cadres of self-defense forces at the district and canton levels. Of this, more than 80 percent of the trainees of each group have passed the training. At present, as many as 54 percent of the militia-guerrillas throughout the country have been accepted as party members and 10.4 percent have been accepted as youth union members. By participating in the party and youth union work, they have maintained favorable conditions to take leading roles in carrying out tasks in their specialized fields.

The manpower mobilization work has been carried out on an experimental basis to fulfill the national defense obligations. Though it is considered a new, difficult task, nearly 80 percent of the plan has been fulfilled in the past year. As a result, the process of the national defense and public security work has been ever more vigorously expanded—in depth—at the grass roots. It can be seen through this process that the regional armed forces work has been carried out correctly in accordance with the party's line and policy.

Following the process, the regional armed forces, in coordination with the regular armed forces, have taken

the offensive in carrying out activities, with a lofty spirit of sacrifice, to defend their localities. This can be seen through the fact that in the past year, they have jointly carried out activities to search for and wipe out enemy elements, as a result of which tranquillity has been basically maintained in each locality. These achievements have significantly contributed to further consolidating and strengthening the popular democracy, daily strengthening the basis of political and social life of the nation, and checking various enemy schemes of general sabotage.

Philippines

Aquino Warns New Cabinet Against Corruption

*HK0301023390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0200 GMT 3 Jan 90*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino warned her new cabinet members against providing special favors to their friends and relatives. At the same time, the chief executive advised them to work hard to ensure that a good relationship is maintained with the legislative branch. A simple get-together ceremony was held before the president swore the new cabinet members into office. She reminded them that her relatives and friends are not entitled to special favors, but are to be respected like any other citizen in the country.

Meanwhile, new Press Secretary Tomas Buddy Gomez said the president advised them not to ignore Congress. The advice was meant for the newly appointed officials whose appointments need to be confirmed by the Commission on Appointments.

Three new cabinet secretaries, including Tomas Gomez of the Office of the Press Secretary; Oscar Orbos of Transportation and Communications; and Florencio Abad of Agrarian Reform said they will review the government's present programs and wait for briefings on their jobs.

Aquino Speaks at 'Decade of Peace' Rites

*HK0101111590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0814 GMT 1 Jan 90*

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino at the launching of the "Decade of Peace" rites in Malacanang's Heroes' Hall; live in English—in progress]

[Text] ...honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, a happy new year to all of you, and hopefully this will be a peaceful new year.

Today it is but fitting that we are gathered in the name of peace. The night of darkness that we just went through makes imperative this call of peace. But the peace we seek is not just a halt to [words indistinct] a conflict of Filipino against Filipino, of brother against brother. We seek the true peace that God gives, but only to those who labor for it. This peace cannot come from the Marxist

left that would impose their evil and godless ways on us. Nor can it come from the fascist right, whose lust for wealth and power would bring us back to the dark days of the tyrant. We come to build a house of peace that shelters the Filipino in justice. We come to build peace that preserves our patrimony and heritage, our culture and family values. A peace that promotes human worth and dignity of every man, woman, and child, and which reflects our living faith.

Our quest for peace is for all, and not just a privileged few. We must work for just laws, we must design just economic systems, and build just relationships. Peace as a gift we implore from God; peace as a task, that is ours to do. All must take part, all must share burdens and sacrifices and labor.

To those of us in government service, it is no longer enough that we labor arduously, not enough that we are honest. The people demand more of us because more is required. We need to be more efficient and we need to be humble. We need, especially, to touch the lives of those in the lower strata of our society. And our power is derived from the people so that we may serve all of them, including those who are otherwise powerless. From today on, beginning with those who are with my official family, we must put on the uniforms of service and sacrifice. We resolve this today as a decade begins. Today, we too, must begin in the ways of peace.

To the wealthy and privileged of this land, those who enjoy economic and political power, I ask you to live lives of strong moral values, and not to flaunt your wealth nor abuse your privilege. By your status, your moral and ethical values set the standard for the rest of society. I ask your assistance in nation building by helping me improve the quality of life for our impoverished brothers and sisters. For there can be no lasting peace unless we win the battle against poverty and social injustice. Your wealth and privilege are social responsibilities that you must bear and exercise with love and unselfishness for the good of your fellow Filipino.

To the professionals in the different fields of service—the educators who serve our youth, those who attend to our sick and handicapped, the workers who build and shape our industrial landscape, our farmers who feed the nation, those who serve the cause of law and justice, to all of you—I also appeal to dedicate yourself to the cause of peace. The government commits itself, especially, to serve those of you who serve the masses. You form the muscles and [word indistinct] of our body politic. The Filipino is worth working and caring for—continue in your work of love. Dedicated service is your way to peace.

And for the men of ill will in our midst, of the left and the right who are not converted to the ways of peace, those who subvert the common good for selfish gains, I ask that you reform your evil ways lest you suffer the consequences of the people's wrath and God's justice. I commend you to the Lord that he may grant you the

grace of conversion, that you may repent and pay your debt to society and join us in our calls for peace.

Nation building entails struggle and sacrifice, and there will always be those who in their lust for power, profit, and privilege will try to subvert our efforts. Do not be discouraged; rather, see this evil as permitted by God to strengthen us in our moral resolve to make and build peace. As we rebuild from the ruins of yesteryear, peace shall be our cornerstone. Nay, every stone must be marked with a sign of peace. Let all men of goodwill come forward and together let us rebuild our nation as God's love and God's will intend it to be—as a development for all in solidarity, a development that protects our environment, that promotes the true worth of human labor, and respect for human rights and dignity; that instills moral and family values and preserves our culture and tradition.

I shall invite the leaders of the private and church sectors to join the government in convening a national peace conference so that together we can work out, resolve, and act to attack the deep sources of our divisions, our conflicts, our injustice and inequities in society which are obstacles to peace. Together let us transform these concerns and issues into opportunities for solidarity, development, and peace. This new call to peace is a God-given chance to commit ourselves to this great adventure of love, to continue the revolution of EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], that we may fulfill our destiny as a nation and a people. This task of making peace and rendering justice is a formidable one. It transcends the social and economic, and encompasses the moral and ethical lives of our people. It is to transform the face of this nation to become the model of an authentic development for the Third World.

Today, on the first day of this decade dedicated to peace, we must make a new resolve. We must give peace a new chance. To those of you present here and those not present, all men of goodwill, I thank you for your solidarity with me in this common cause of peace. Many of you have started peace initiatives such as the campaign for a [words indistinct]. May your tribe increase. Others like Daniel Javier, who inspired the lighting of candles for peace, demonstrate the power of one man in his own quest for peace. I thank him as I thank each and all of you.

The miracle of people power was wrought from the prayer of our hearts. We need now to fashion another miracle. This time from the work of our hands, the miracle of peace power. Thank you and good afternoon.

De Villa Announces Upcoming Military Reshuffle

*HK2912140989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 29 Dec 89*

[Text] Renato de Villa, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff, announced there will be a wide reorganization in the Armed Forces due to the coming retirement of many generals in the next 2 or 3 months,

which will include his vice chief of staff and deputy chief of staff, who belong to the Class of 1958. He said that his being retained as the chief of staff depends on the president's decision. He is due to retire in January 1991. De Villa stressed that even the military units will be affected in the reorganization. He added that individual records of each military member in relation to the recent coup will be considered in the revamp:

[Begin recording in English] [De Villa] As you know, the position of the chief of staff is a position of confidence, and it depends on the president.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[De Villa] About me? No, I cannot be extended.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[De Villa] Well, the president will have to make that decision. But we have not yet submitted our recommendation. We will still have more or less two to three months to recommend the changes—of the persons that will occupy the various services and other high positions.

[Reporter] Will it not be carried out immediately? Why?

[De Villa] Because the retirement is during this period.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[De Villa] Well, I am not talking about myself. I am talking about the other senior officers of the Armed Forces. My compulsory retirement is January 1991. But as I said to you and everybody else, as I speak of me, it's actually the concern of the president. [end recording]

Controversy Over Enrile Role Continues

Enrile Cites 'Inadequacy'

*HK3012021989 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Dec 89*

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile branded as a design to silence the opposition the filing of rebellion charges against him. He said he thinks what they are trying to do is to really pin the blame on him in their inadequacy or lack of capacity to handle the problems of the country.

The statement was issued in the wake of speculations that Enrile faces a possible suspension, if not expulsion, from the Senate once the charges of rebellion are filed against him in court.

Enrile Assails 'Witch-Hunting'

*HK0301121990 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 3 Jan 90*

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] Senate majority leader Juan Ponce Enrile strongly assailed the Aquino administration for its plan to silence all its critics through harassment and baseless accusations in connection with the coup. In his privilege speech at the Senate today, Enrile said he took no notice of the unfounded allegations, but is concerned about what he calls the administration's witch-hunting:

[Begin Enrile recording in English] No, Mr President, it is not the hollow accusation of rebellion that is of moment to me, but rather it is the manner and method employed by Mrs Aquino and her followers to fabricate evidence and procure falsities against me, and against... [changes thought] or perhaps all political dissenters, to include members of the mass media...I hope not for that matter—that is frightfully alarming and seriously concerns every right-thinking and freedom-loving citizen of the land.

Mr President, President Aquino had publicly accused me of complicity in the December 1 military revolt. I plead innocence because I am innocent, and I know I'm innocent. I have no fear because I know truth will ultimately prevail. Thank you. [end recording]

Senate Tackles Issue

HK0201023990 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Jan 90

[Text] The Senate will hold a special session tomorrow to rush the approval of two bills certified as urgent by President Aquino. It is also expected to take up the involvement of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile in the December coup attempt because of the filing of rebellion charges against him by the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] before the Department of Justice.

The Senate Committee on Ethics and Privileges, headed by Senator Rene Saguisag, is expected to announce the investigation and summon witnesses. Enrile will also be given the chance to consult the witnesses cited by the NBI. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether or not Enrile is culpable and should be meted punishment, which involves suspension or expulsion.

Passport Cancellation Considered

HK0201100390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Jan 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus today announced he will consult other government agencies on whether or not to cancel Senator Juan Ponce Enrile's passport. In his statement, Manglapus said there is a need to consult other government agencies regarding the plan to cancel Enrile's passport, but did not name the agencies to be consulted.

The agencies concerned could be Malacanang and the National Bureau of Investigation, which had recommended the filing of rebellion charges against Enrile, who is suspected of involvement in the recent bloody coup.

Command Files Charges Against Rebel Soldiers

HK2912051189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Text] The National Capital Regional Defense Command has filed charges against 4 suspected rebel soldiers,

6 civilians, and 10 others at the Quezon City Prosecutor's Office. The charges are frustrated homicide and illegal possession of explosives. Among the accused are Philippine Constabulary Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Matiliano, former Captain Rodolfo Dor, Captain Antonio de la Cruz, and Sergeant Bert Bigos. Not all the accused have been captured. They are also being linked to renegade Colonel Gringo Honasan's group.

It was reported that renegade Army Colonel Alexander Noble has lost hopes in staging an uprising in Mindanao. According to an official of the Office of Southern Cultural Communities, members of the (Higaonon) tribe, whom Noble trained and armed for the planned coup, have quit. The renegade army colonel is said to be currently hiding in the area surrounding the boundaries of Bukidnon, Agusan, and Misamis Oriental.

General Comments on Police Anticoup Measures

HK2912051389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Text] General Alexander Aguirre, chief of the Capital Regional Defense Command [Capcom], said rumors of another coup d'etat will continue. According to him, unless all the leaders of the most recent coup attempt are captured, these rumors will persist. Aguirre advises citizens to always be alert. He cited the measures being undertaken by the police:

[Begin recording] These are the preparations we are carrying out. The police are getting ready with a tactical force. The Capital Regional Command has been converted to combatant units, so if there is big trouble, we can immediately respond. We did this because the Capcom and the Metropolitan Police Force are actually law-enforcement units, and we do not have high-powered firearms. However, since the situation calls for it, the Capcom will take care of the contingency preparations, while the metropolitan police force is primarily tasked with law and order operations. [end recording]

Thailand

Sources Say Chawalit Will Not Accept Post

BK0301015590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jan 90 pp 1-2

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut will not accept the offer of a Cabinet portfolio by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan although it is unlikely he will state his intention at least for several weeks, informed sources said yesterday.

In his boldest political offer yet to Gen Chawalit, Gen Chatchai told a local newspaper last week that the acting supreme commander could succeed him as prime minister if he takes over as either defence or interior minister in his administration and later runs in a by-election on the Chat Thai ticket. His offer led to speculation on how Gen Chawalit will react to the offer.

Gen Chawalit was not available for comment and sources close to him said that the army chief will continue his "political hibernation" perhaps until the middle of this month to avoid getting involved in the current speculation over his political career.

Drawing an analogy to explain Gen Chawalit's position, one source said, "The army chief knows that the (Chatchai) curry has been spoiled and he is not going to taste it for sure."

Another source also quoted Gen Chawalit's wife Khunying Phankrua as saying during a recent visit to France that her husband will quit the military establishment perhaps this month but would not accept the interior post Chatchai had offered in private negotiations.

"He does not want to become a victim," Khunying Phankrua was quoted as saying.

Gen Chawalit is expected to distance himself from the government and "build his own house" instead of entering any of the existing parties, the sources said. In the meantime, the army chief will refrain from antagonizing any parties to keep as many options as possible open for the future, the sources said.

Informed sources also said that Premier Chatchai and his key supporters, including party secretary general Banhan Sinlapa-acha and PM's Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi had decided to ask Gen Chawalit to replace Police General Praman Adireksan as interior minister and let outgoing Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan take over as defence minister, in part to ease pressure from the military.

The move is aimed at gaining military support for the government's remaining time in office. According to political and diplomatic sources Gen Chawalit now has solid backing from the Royal Thai Army.

"If Gen Chawalit accepts it, the premier will reshuffle the Cabinet to make room for the army chief when he resigns from the military," said one Government House source who asked not to be named.

The Chat Thai leaders expect Gen Chawalit to tender his resignation this month but informed sources said the army chief will not make a final decision on the timing of his retirement until next month when the political situation is expected to become clearer.

Apart from growing military pressure for Chatchai to "clean the house", the differences between Praman and Chatchai and his backers have been escalating to the point where pro-Chatchai Chat Thai leaders have been toying with the idea of replacing Praman with another Chat Thai leader, most likely Banhan, if Gen Chawalit rejects the Cabinet post.

"The simple reason is to improve the image of the government and to reduce the Opposition's ammunition in its attack on the administration when Parliament reconvenes this year. As such, the Cabinet changes must

be made before the annual Parliament session, scheduled to start in May," said a Chat Thai minister in Chatchai's faction.

Chatchai's supporters have been increasingly critical of Praman for several controversial moves he has made, including the appointment of acting Bangkok Governor Thamrong Phatthanarat as city clerk, and contend that Praman is a weak point in the government that will be attacked by the Opposition in its attempt to topple the government.

"With Praman at the helm of the Interior Ministry, the government whips will have to work very hard to save the government during the opposition's offensive. The Opposition can capitalize on the controversy surrounding Thamrong's appointment, Praman's incessant squabbles with the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and his bad relationship with several Cabinet members," the Chat Thai minister said.

Underneath it all, it is Praman's growing influence in the party, having wooed to his side a sizeable number of the 96 Chat Thai MPs, who were originally loyal to Banhan and Chatchai. Chatchai suspects that Praman may attempt to recapture the party leadership, paving the way for his rise to the premiership in the near future, informed sources said.

Chat Thai sources said that Gen Praman has so far refused to leave the interior portfolio, although at one point he counter-proposed exchanging his post for that of defence minister.

Chatchai's faction, meanwhile, has been lobbying with Chat Thai MPs for a showdown with Praman over the controversial Cabinet post. However, it remains anyone's guess whether Chatchai will go ahead with the plan to remove Praman from the Interior Ministry now that Gen Chawalit is not expected to fill the spot.

Chatchai Delivers New Year Address to Nation

BK0101063090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 31 Dec 89

[Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's New Year message to the nation; date, place not given—recorded]

[Summary] Dear and respected Thai citizens: As 1990 approaches, I invite you to pray for the king's, the queen's, and the royal family members' long life, and for them to remain forever in the hearts of the Thai people.

The year 1989 saw many desirable as well as undesirable events that affected the life of the Thai people. Before I talk about the hopes of 1990 and wish you a happy new year, I want to sum up the undesirable events first.

You are all aware of Typhoon Gay, which devastated many districts of Chumphon and Prachuap Khirikhan Provinces, and affected several other provinces. It was

an unavoidable natural disaster. The government immediately mobilized its resources to help the victims. It also formulated both short-term and long-term assistance measures to enable a quick recovery for the victims. To date, the government has approved as much as 3.3 billion baht for the relief program, not including the huge amounts donated by the nongovernment sector. The king and the royal family also donated large sums of personal funds for the relief efforts.

"However, the general situation in the country has remained bright. The general economy in 1989 experienced continued expansion and progress. The national economic growth rate was the highest in the world; that is, the growth rate increased by 11 percent and export revenues reached 513 billion baht. The trading in the Securities Exchange of Thailand, which is a form of indirect investment, increased to 360 billion baht. This economic growth generated jobs and increased income for the people in general to the extent that it could be said unemployment was virtually nonexistent."

In the agricultural sector, prices of several commodities, such as rice, tapioca, and natural rubber, reached unprecedented levels. However, there were problems as well. The prices of certain products increased, because demand was exceeding supply. The government has effectively corrected this problem by bringing down the price of the important products, particularly food, by means of allowing free import of the ingredients used in production of animal feed.

"The inflation problem is the result of excessive liquidity. Investors are eager to invest in Thailand because of its great economic achievements. As the inflation problem began—when the inflation rate reached 5.5 percent—the government stepped up corrective measures to utilize this excessive liquidity to the best advantage of the country. It is expected that the inflation rate in 1990 will lessen. I want to emphasize that the inflation problem started only recently, that its cause was our economic achievements, and that the government is doing everything to limit inflation to a level that will not be dangerous."

As you see, the country that has achieved economic development success also encounters problems. "But the problems can be solved as long as we ourselves have no problems and are sincere in our efforts."

On distribution of income, as investors do good business, the poorer people should receive their share. The government has thus tried to expand industries to the regional areas to allow people to have the choice of continuing in agriculture or working in factories. The eastern seaboard project, the expansion of industrial estates to the regional areas, the job creation program, and the expansion of basic health service are not just the peddling of dreams. In 1989, the cabinet discussed over 3,000 issues that involved the people's economic well-being. The government has the policy of not suppressing the price of agricultural products, as evidenced by its

discontinuation of export premiums. Our economic growth must go hand in hand with long-term economic stability and security. It is not easy, but it can be done.

"Politically, the government has implemented a policy aimed at continually and earnestly promoting and developing the democratic system under the king as head of state. The mass media and the members of parliament can comment freely, even when parliament is not in session. The state mass media have continuously disseminated news, opinions, and democratic ideas and measures. The radio and television networks have been expanded to cover the whole country so that the people can better participate in the democratic process. The fact is that the various branches of the mass media have been subject to little control in their presentation of news and opinions. The press in our country enjoys great freedom compared with elsewhere in this region. The government has earnestly listened to criticism by members of parliament, the mass media, and the people, and has adopted the good suggestions.

"The democratic system is diverse, and the government must listen to diversified opinions, but listening is different from obeying. The government must listen to opinions made with good intentions from all sectors, and respond rationally on issues that can be accepted by the general public. It must also earnestly apply the law against the people who disregard the law in exercising their freedom of expression and in making demands. Differences of opinions are not unusual, and such differences are not divisive. They are differences that lead to a search for solutions acceptable to all sides. They exist for the sake of finding an agreement. If an agreement is not possible, then changes are inevitable. Therefore, resignation from political posts, cabinet reshuffles, and the dissolution of parliament are not unusual in this system. These events have taken place often in countries ruled by the democratic system. They took place as often as was necessary to reconcile the differences that existed into an agreement accepted by all sides."

In the coming year, the government will make it a year of progress for all people. It will emphasize firm and fair economic and social development. It will do its best to correct environmental problems about which the king expressed concern during his birthday speech. It will continue vigorous forest conservation efforts. It is studying effective solutions to water pollution. The city noise and air pollution problem has been included in the seventh national plan.

In 1990, the government will implement infrastructure projects, such as airports, seaports, roads, and water resources to cope with national development. It will also accelerate the southern seaboard program, which will include construction of the economic land bridge linking the Andaman Sea at Krabi Province with the Gulf of Thailand at Khanom District, Nakhon Si Thammarat. The economic land bridge will become a new world

shipping route that will serve the transport of goods and oil between Europe and the Middle East and the Far East.

In 1990, there will be reform of outdated and unfair laws that obstruct economic, social, and political development. We will also modernize the bureaucracy and improve the system for prevention of corruption in the bureaucracy.

The benefits that the government plans to give to people cannot materialize without cooperation from all sectors of society. I hope 1990 will be the year of cooperation from everyone. I wish you happiness, prosperity, intelligence, and goodness, which will enable you to live a happy and good life for the benefit of the country and Thai society. Happy New Year.

Official on Issues Not Discussed on PRC Visit

*BK3012031289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Dec 89 p 2*

[Text] No political or Khmer issues were discussed during a senior Thai Armed Forces team's visit to China, according to Armed Forces inspector-general Gen Phat Akkhanibut.

The general, who has just returned from China, said he went there at the invitation of Chinese Defence Minister Qin Jiwei to strengthen relations between the two armed forces.

He saw the development of China's armed forces, he said.

The Khmer issue was considered "finished" following the visit of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to China.

"We just wait to see an informal meeting of the four Khmer factions scheduled to be held in February next year," he said.

There was also no discussion about military purchases as Thailand already had many armed military items from China, he said.

Sitthi Urges Flexibility in E. Europe Relations

*BK2812031989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Dec 89 p 1*

[Text] Following the rapid changes in Eastern Europe the Vietnamese threat to its neighbours has receded, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Sitthi said this was due to the reduced assistance from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, who have been the main supporters of Vietnam in its wars against the US and in Cambodia.

"Proxy war in the region...is coming to an end," he said.

Other positive developments include the lessening threat of a nuclear holocaust, he told participants in a one-day seminar on "Change in the Communist World and its Impact on Thailand," organized by Chulalongkorn University's Institute of Asian Studies.

With these changes, Sitthi said both the Thai private and public sectors need to keep a close watch on and be flexible in adjusting to new environments in Eastern Europe.

He said economic reforms there would eventually provide new markets with at least 400 million people for Thai consumer and agricultural exports.

This market, however, will also compete with Thailand as a new area of investment and trade for the West, he said.

Sitthi said the government was trying to mobilize all government agencies and available mechanisms to promote economic ties with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

To facilitate trade contacts with Eastern European businessmen, the government is considering easing visa restrictions. Other measures include strengthening information services on trade opportunities in Eastern Europe and the promoting of tourism.

He said Asian communist states like China, North Korea and Vietnam should draw some lessons from the rapid and dramatic changes in Europe.

Meanwhile, a former National Security Council Secretary-General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said that changes in Eastern European countries would have both direct and indirect impacts on Thailand and the whole region.

Prasong said the impact would be threefold. Politically, the changes in these communist countries will benefit the Thai government's campaign on suppressing communism.

"Those who are pro-communist will probably be losing hope in the communist system. They will think there must be great mistakes within this system if it has been unable to solve economic and social problems as has occurred in Eastern Europe," Prasong said.

As Eastern European countries are far from Thailand, Prasong said an indirect but obvious impact on Thai security involves the Cambodian conflict.

"The unrest in these countries parallels the reduced financial assistance from the Soviet Union and some Eastern European countries to Vietnam. This will eventually reduce Vietnam's ability to assist the Phnom Penh government, forcing it to compromise with its neighbours, Thailand and ASEAN," Prasong said.

Concerning economic relations, Prasong said East European countries may not be such profitable markets for

Thailand as they are also basically agricultural countries. Moreover, some West European countries, Japan, South Korea and the International Monetary Fund have already penetrated East European markets.

Paper Views Opportunities in East Europe

BK2812033189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
28 Dec 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Jumping on the Bandwagon"]

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila declared on Monday that Thailand must cash in on the opening of Eastern European countries and their integration into the world economic system by expanding trade with them. Our longer-term goal is to promote Thai investment in these countries to get around trade protectionism that may soon arise in these newly opening markets.

This is a timely, forward-looking strategy. But judging from the slow progress in our dealings with the Soviet Union and Indochina, we cannot expect much better results in Eastern Europe.

A main stumbling block in our ties with countries in the Soviet bloc is our traditional distrust of them, partly because they are or were communist, and partly because we don't know them well. In our immigration law, for example, citizens from these countries are still treated as suspected spies rather than bona fide visitors and trading partners. Each application for a Thai visa takes weeks, sometimes months, to process. On the other hand, citizens from many Western countries are welcomed as privileged guests. Many of them don't even need a visa to enter Thailand.

The Soviets have long complained about this unequal treatment. And the Thai government now seems to realize that it is unfair and unwise to continue this discrimination. But remedial action has yet to be taken.

What else does the Chatchai administration need before it stops the discrimination against the people from the Soviet bloc? A UN guarantee that communism is no longer a security threat to any non-communist country?

The value of Thailand's trade with the Soviet Union alone usually exceeds that of the eight Eastern European countries combined. Thai traders seem to be more acquainted with the Soviet Union than any of the eight countries in Eastern Europe. In fact Thailand has not opened embassies in Czechoslovakia, Albania and Bulgaria although diplomatic ties have already been established.

Most of the East European countries are in economic and political turmoil and this may prevent them from paying attention to developing ties with distant friends such as Thailand. (Poland and Hungary did open diplomatic ties with South Korea this year.) They are in dire

need of economic aid and they are looking towards the European Community, the United States and Japan for help.

One possible way for Thailand to enhance its position and successfully jump on the bandwagon entering Eastern Europe is to team up with our neighbours in Indochina. Why? Because all the three Indochinese states have good relations with Eastern Europe. Tens of thousands of Indochinese have been educated in the Soviet bloc, their language proficiency alone can be of great help to Thai traders and investors.

This will fit well with the professed Thai policy of "fraternal, peaceful co-existence" with Indochina. Since Thailand has capital, industrial know-how and management skills that Indochina lacks, Thailand and Indochina can complement each other in a cooperative effort to opening new markets in Eastern Europe.

Competition among outsiders going into Eastern Europe will be increasingly stiff. Thailand will need all the help it can get to improve its chances of making it over there.

But if we cannot even capitalize on our geographic proximity and cultural affinity with the Indochinese to develop greater trade and economic ties with Indochina, it is unlikely we will do any better in Eastern Europe, which is still a very alien, distant region to most of us.

Editorial Views Lesson of Ceausescu Downfall

BK2712122389 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai
27 Dec 89 p 8

[Editorial: "A Lesson From Romania"]

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai's remark on the current situation in Romania was correct when he said that nowhere in the world is history written with rose petals as smooth as a carpet; it is instead often written with blood and tears. We would like to add that, if not necessary, no one would want to create history with his life, blood, and flesh, but people sacrifice their lives in exchange for what they believe is more valuable than their lives—*independence and freedom*—being free from any pressure or power.

We therefore agree with the Romanian military court's verdict that President Nicolae Ceausescu be speedily executed, as noted in news reports, because that is the only way to make the secret police, who are the mechanism of the dictator, accept defeat. With the absence of their leader, they should feel psychologically shattered and no longer have the morale to continue to fight, or to harm the people. However, it will not be easy to demolish all the power bases of the Romanian secret police, because there is a possibility that someone may be pushed up to replace Ceausescu, and the fight will go on until they regain power.

If this idea still exists in the mind of the secret police, it is feared that the civil war will drag on further, and it may be necessary for the superpowers to dispatch their

military forces to help the new Romanian Government. However, this would be the last option for the new Romanian Government, which has insisted that it wants no support from any country.

The crisis in Romania is essentially, therefore, a very significant example of the fall of a communist dictator who never cared about his people. This incident does not correspond with the Marxist theory that everyone is good and unselfish. It has proved that, be it in capitalist or communist systems, if a group of individuals are allowed to rule the country too long, they often seek to benefit themselves and their colleagues. While claiming ideology as a reason, they exploit and take advantage of the people.

The Soviet Union, or its leader Mikhail Gorbachev, to be exact, seems to realize this fact—this weakness. Seeing that the overly restrictive communist rules and regulations cause lack of motivation for productivity of goods, or lack of ordinary human incentive, Gorbachev decided to ease the restrictive rules and regulations, apply some of the capitalist guidelines to the communist ones, and thus open a new chapter of national development.

However, the capitalist world must never be too confident, because oppressive capitalism can also create serious problems. Therefore, let us correctly interpret this historical incident as a lesson.

Plan for Thai Version of FBI Turned Down

BK2812004789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Dec 89 p 2

[Text] The idea of setting up a Thai version of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation has been scrapped, Interior Minister Praman Adireksan said yesterday.

The Interior Ministry disagrees with the idea, reportedly raised by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, because Thailand has a different administration system from the US.

Burmese Mortar Shells Land in Thai Border Areas

BK2912012789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Dec 89 p 2

[Text] Tak—A number of mortar shells landed on Thai territory at Ban Mae Kon Ken in Mae Sot District as heavy fighting continued for the third day yesterday between Burmese government troops and Karen National Union [KNU] soldiers defending Palu camp.

The shells, however, inflicted no casualties or damage, a Border Patrol Police source said.

The centre of the fighting was about 6 km south of Palu camp, opposite Mae Sot District.

Meanwhile, Karen civilians in Burma's Ban Valley opposite Phop Phra District were preparing to flee across the

border to Thailand if the government forces advanced towards other KNU positions.

About 200 workers of two Thai logging companies operating inside Burma have crossed over to stay overnight on the Thai side of the border.

Phop Phra District Officer Narongrit Sukhatungkha said a 50-man special operations unit comprising administrative officials, police and defence volunteers had been set up to monitor the border and prepare to cope with an influx of refugees.

Thailand, Angola Agree To Establish Relations

BK2912090889 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Thailand and Angola have agreed to establish diplomatic relations with each other. The agreement, proposed by the Foreign Ministry, was approved by the cabinet earlier this week. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Workers Protest U.S. 'Intervention' in Panama

BK3012062289 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 29—The Confederation of Vietnamese Workers has released a statement strongly condemning the U.S. Government's military intervention in Panama.

The statement said:

"This dangerous move constitutes a gross violation of the Panamanian people's fundamental rights, the UN Charter, and the elementary principles of international law. It runs counter to the growing trend of detente in the world and threatens regional peace and stability.

"The Vietnamese workers and trade unions express their full support for the Panamanian people's struggle for national sovereignty and independence, and demand that the U.S. stop at once its military acts and withdraw its troops from that country."

Growth in Foreign Investments Reported

BK3012151889 Hanoi VNA in English 1414 GMT 30 Dec 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 30—Since December 29, 1987 when Vietnam promulgated its law on foreign investment, the country has received more than 200 applications from foreign economic organizations and businessmen, and issued licences to more than 100 projects totally worth about \$800 million, of which the total prescribed capital is \$500 million.

Thirty-five investors from 15 countries have participated in the fields of oil and gas exploration and exploitation, tourism, agriculture, aquatic foods, culture, electronic assembly, informatic technology, light industry, engineering repair, river and coastal transport.

In order to ensure the legal basis for the attraction and management of foreign investment, the Vietnamese Government has also promulgated a number of sub-law documents to guide the implementation of the law regarding the technology transfer, financial and banking operations, customs, consular affairs and communications.

About 40 percent of the licensed projects have become operational, and a number of them have exported the products, such as the Vietnam-USSR joint venture in processing frozen aquatic products, joint ventures producing export garments in Vung Tau and Hau Giang (southern Vietnam), joint ventures producing and assembling colour TV sets and other electronic products, and manufacturing heat-insulating panels.

Citizen Complaint, Suggestion Procedure Outlined

BK0201133790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT Jan 90

[Announcement by the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State—date not given]

[Text] To make it convenient for the people, cadres, and party members to convey their suggestions, complaints, and denunciations to the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers without having to visit many places, the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State, after consultation with the offices of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, announces the following:

1. Beginning 5 January 1990, the offices of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly and Council of State, and the Council of Ministers will jointly organize reception of suggestions, denunciations, and complaints from citizens, cadres, and party members at the party and state reception office at 1 Mai Xuan Thuong Street, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi.

2. Citizens, cadres, and party members may visit the reception office of the party and state during official working hours. They will not be received at the offices of state organs or at cadres' private residences.

3. In keeping with the Regulation on Consideration of Complaints, the consideration and settlement of complaints and denunciations fielded by citizens must be done according to the jurisdiction of each echelon, starting from the lower echelons up. Only when the lower

echelons and sectors fail to effect a satisfactory settlement may citizens take their complaints to the next higher echelon. The central party and state organs will accept for consideration only those cases in which the various ministries, departments, and sectors at the center and responsible organs of provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central government have reached a conclusion and decided on a settlement, but in which the complainants are not fully satisfied and continue to pursue the matter to a higher echelon with accurate and clear evidence in accordance with established policies and laws.

4. Collectives wishing to make suggestions, complaints, and denunciations should send their representatives to the reception office to submit them, or they may send petitions to the office, but they should not visit the office in large numbers to avoid causing a waste of the people's energy and time.

Assembly Adopts Economic Development Plan

BK0301083090 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 3—The 6th session of the 8th National Assembly has issued a resolution approving of the main objectives for the 1990 national socioeconomic development as follows:

- To continue renovating and perfecting the new mechanism of economic management and the policy of socioeconomic development; continue the uniform price and cost-accounting system, raise productivity, quality and efficiency, increase the national income, curb and eventually push back inflation, and further stabilize the socioeconomic situation.
- To continue boosting the production of food and foodstuffs, consumer and export goods while expanding marketing at home and abroad, to reinforce the leading role of the state economic sector, to facilitate and encourage the development of other economic sectors in accordance with the new orientations and with the law.
- To take one step further in solving social problems above all, to create more jobs, attend to the life of the workers, public employees, armed forces, pensioners, those persons who are entitled to social welfare and people in the areas seriously affected by natural disasters; to tackle urgent problems in education, public health, culture, arts, information, mass media and sports; maintain national security, public order and social safety, and continue combating social vices.
- To continue building the all-people national defence system, build an efficient people's army and security force, closely combine economic development with national defence, and firmly defend the socialist fatherland, and
- To continue broadening democracy in all domains of social life; enhance the enforcement of socialist law, and raise the efficacy of the state managerial apparatus at all levels.

The National Assembly has also adopted the following major targets:

- a 6 percent increase in GNP and in national income over 1989.
- a 5 percent increase in agricultural production, a total food output of 21.5-22 million tons (in paddy equivalent); and an increase of 6-8 percent in industrial, small industry and handicraft output in which consumer goods output will augment by 8-10 percent over 1989.
- total export value of 2,100-2,200 million roubles and dollars.
- procurement of 23-25 percent of the national income to the state budget.
- state investments of 1,700 billion dong in capital construction, and
- reduction of the national population growth rate by 0.04 percentage point.

The National Assembly assigns the Council of Ministers to consider and decide other objectives of the plan.

National Assembly Resolution on Tax Exemption

*BK0301131290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 3 Jan 90*

["Text" of National Assembly Resolution on Agricultural Tax Exemption; date not given]

[Text] The SRV National Assembly, pursuant to Article 83 of the SRV Constitution, having considered the report of the Council of Ministers on granting agricultural tax exemption in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's Testament, and having heard a report by the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee and suggestions made by various National Assembly deputies, hereby resolves:

1. To grant 1-year agricultural tax exemption to cooperatives, production collectives, and peasant households. The exemption shall be effected in 2 years, 1990 and 1991, with 50 percent of the tax marked for collection to be exempted for each year.
2. To assign to the Council of Ministers the task of organizing and guiding the effective implementation of this tax exemption.

This resolution was adopted by the Sixth Session of the SRV Eighth National Assembly on 26 December 1989.

[Signed] Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly

Do Muoi Chairs Ministers 29-30 Dec Meeting

*BK0201090190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 1 Jan 90*

[Text] On 29-30 December, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers held a meeting with people's committee chairmen from all provinces, cities, and special zones.

The meeting, chaired by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, reviewed and drew on experience in supervision and management work performed by the Council of Ministers and the people's committees of all localities in 1989. It also discussed measures for implementation of the resolutions adopted by the sixth session of the National Assembly.

In a democratic and frank atmosphere, the comrades attending the meeting unanimously agreed that great progress had been achieved by the Council of Ministers in its supervision and management work in 1989.

Noteworthy is that the Council of Ministers had persisted in renovating various economic policies and the mechanism of economic management according to the party's line with legal documents, which were promulgated by itself or prepared by itself for promulgation by the Council of State and the National Assembly.

In 1989, by keeping a close watch on the actual daily life activities and by maintaining closer contacts with the masses, various state management agencies both at central and local levels were able to encourage the people of all strata to join efforts with the state in tackling difficulties and fulfilling socioeconomic and national defense and security tasks.

However, there still remained many shortcomings. The Council of Ministers still failed to assume supervision and administer management over the domains of economy, science, technology, culture, society, home affairs, national defense and security, and foreign affairs, as well as to pay attention to promptly solving issues concerning socialist production relations and economic and cultural development in mountainous regions.

In both concepts and specific activities, various state agencies still failed to obviously distinguish between the functions of state management and production and business management, as well as to satisfactorily supervise and control all economic components and solve problems arising from the decentralization of management between sectors and localities.

In 1990, it is necessary to continue elaborating on the mechanism and various policies aimed at carrying out comprehensive socioeconomic renovation along the line of socialism.

Meanwhile, all administrative echelons must see to it that their supervision and management are conducted in such a way as to most satisfactorily meet the needs arising from the process of economic and cultural development, encourage the expansion of production and business activities in accordance with the law among all economic components, combine economic policies closely with social policies, foster socialist democracy, intensify the socialist legal system, and protect the interests and obligations of citizens.

Removal of 'Illegal Checkpoints' Ordered

*BK0201133090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 2 Jan 90*

[Text] On 30 December 1989, the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent an official cable to people's committees of provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government; the Central Steering Committee for Market Management; and the Ministries of Finance and Interior. The content of the cable is as follows:

Recently, on many routes, most notably the south-north route and its section from Quang Binh north in particular, many localities have set up checkpoints and collected taxes at variance with Decision No 80-CP of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on freeing the circulation of goods. A number of checkpoints have seized goods, collected taxes, and imposed fines illegally, thus obstructing the circulation of goods and causing losses to the owners of goods.

People's committees of provinces, municipalities, and special zones are hereby requested to order the immediate removal of these illegal checkpoints. Localities that have seized goods, collected taxes, and imposed fines illegally must immediately make restitution to the owners of goods. If serious losses have been caused to the owners of goods, compensation must be paid. Organizations or individuals who have abused their authority to cause inconveniences and negativism must be strictly punished.

Only a very small number of intersectorial checkpoints at border ports of entry set up in accordance with Directives 84-CP and 156-CP at the proposal of provincial people's committees and with the approval of the Central Steering Committee for Market Management are permitted to exist; but they must operate in strict accordance with the law and avoid obstructing the circulation of goods or causing inconveniences and negativism.

As the responsible agency, the Central Steering Committee for Market Management shall, together with the Ministries of Finance and Interior, be responsible for checking upon the implementation of this directive.

One day following receipt of this cable, if illegal checkpoints still exist, the chairmen of people's committees of the provinces, municipalities, or special zones concerned will be held responsible.

1989 National Achievements, Shortcomings Viewed

*BK3012135789 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 30 Dec 89*

["Talk on achievements and shortcomings during period of renovation in 1989"—recorded]

[Text] [First announcer] 1989 is coming to an end; could you tell our listeners something about what we have achieved and what we have not during the period of renovation?

[Second announcer] It is not easy to speak about all the developments of the whole year in a few minutes. Generally speaking, in 1989 many branches moved forward. Inflation has been checked; money has gained in value; more goods are produced. Vietnam is now sufficient in food. Democracy in economy has been expanded. The market has been unanimously [as heard] organized. Cooperation with foreign countries has increased. People's living standards have been improved. Confidence in the party and the state has been strengthened.

[First announcer] Is it true that Vietnam has controlled inflation?

[Second announcer] It is true. Inflation in Vietnam in the past years was like a chronic disease. The more we cured, the more serious it became. Not only Vietnam but some other socialist and capitalist countries are also prone to inflation. To many people's surprise, Vietnam diagnosed the root cause and treated the disease. But this is a truth. The inflation rate has been reduced to 2.5 percent from 25 percent for nearly a year.

[First announcer] I have been round to Hanoi's markets. They have not as many goods as Ho Chi Minh City. Since the mechanism of one price has been applied, private economic sector also engages in production; and Hanoi has put on a new face.

[Second announcer] It is true that more goods are produced, but it is worrying that quite a few are unmarketable and more goods are not good to Vietnam.

[First announcer] This is understandable. It seems that the people's purchasing power cannot catch up with the tempo of production and import. Is it true that the farmers are more worried than happy when more food is produced?

[Second announcer] Yes, more food leads to lower prices. Selling 1 tonne of rice, one can only buy 50 kilograms of meat. This is unfair. The state has to buy in rice to keep up the price. Thus the farmers have more money to buy goods.

[First announcer] Can you speak something more about the causes about achievements?

[Second announcer] It is not easy to answer this question. Some people at home and abroad, with ill will or with a disappointed mood, consider this development just a matter of luck. They hold that Vietnam is exposed to the disease of deflation, and that bumper harvests are due to favorable weather.

[First announcer] What is your opinion?

[Second announcer] Beside our achievements, in 1989 we had to cope with many difficulties such as the standstill in state sector production; unemployment became serious; revenue fell short of expectation; the state of poverty was throughout; law and order were not strictly observed. Despite all these, I think that our achievements are encouraging. Food output increased certainly not due to favorable weather. In 1989 Vietnam was hit by several storms which caused serious losses in some central provinces. The inflation rate has been decreased. This is not luck. It is due to the wise and timely decisions of the party and state. To turn the state-subsidized economy into business accounting is not a job that overnight [as heard]. We should draw on our experiences to perfect our policies.

[First announcer] Does that mean that we have not yet come out of the present socioeconomic crisis?

[Second announcer] That is right. Only when reaching our goals can we say that we have overcome all difficulties. 1989 is a new test of our stamina.

Party Military Commission Meets on Control Work

*BK3112085389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] The Control Committee of the Military Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee recently held a conference to review party control work in the entire Army in 1989 and to discuss orientations and tasks of the control sector for 1990.

All the delegates attending the conference were unanimous in the assessment that, in the past year, party control work was studied and carried out by party committees at all echelons and that many party organizations issued resolutions exclusively devoted to leading control work concerning implementation of the party statutes by party members, a main objective of party control activities in 1989.

To date, more than 60 percent of the members of the Army's party organizations have been inspected. The party organizations of the 2d and 3d Military Regions, the Advanced Military Academy, the Army Academy, the Research Department of the Ministry of National Defense, the Tay Nguyen Divisional Group, the Artillery Corps, and the General Rearguard Service Department are those which have maintained party control work as a highly successful regular practice. Particularly, party members serving as high-ranking leaders of various organs and units have been strictly inspected by these

party organizations. In the 3d Military Region, 100 percent of leading cadres from the divisional level up to the military region have been inspected by the region's party organization.

Owing to cadres' realization of the importance of controlling party members' implementation of the party statutes under close guidance, and owing to close monitoring of the functions and duties of each party and unit, control work has made important contributions to enhancing the leadership and political responsibility of the party organizations and each party member, thereby limiting their mistakes and violations of the statutes. Compared to 1988, the number of party members subject to punitive action due to breach of discipline dropped by 0.75 percent in 1989.

The taking of disciplinary action against party members and the processing of complaints, petitions, and denunciations have also been done in a more timely and accurate fashion than before. To date, more than 87.86 percent of denunciations have been settled. Compared to 1988, the number of denunciations have decreased by more than 80 percent. In many units, 100 percent of leading cadres have had no denunciations filed against them.

The conference also affirmed: There still are many party organizations that do not fully realize the importance of controlling the implementation of the party statutes. There remains some confusion in the guidance of implementation. Attention has only been given to imposing control on and dealing with party members after they have breached discipline, therefore, the number of party members subject to disciplinary action remains large and the leadership capability of party organizations has not measured up to the requirements of Army units' political tasks.

The conference unanimously agreed that in 1990 efforts must be concentrated on carrying out the task of educating and strengthening the party control committees at all levels both qualitatively and quantitatively. The goal to be achieved is to have 100 percent of Army party organizations' members inspected by the end of 1990.

Minister Attends Enterprise Management Meeting

*BK3112034089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 30 Dec 89*

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry held a conference in Son Tay City, Hanoi, yesterday [30 December] to discuss measures aimed at improving enterprise management and leadership. Comrades Nguyen Cong Tan, minister of agriculture and food industry; Minh Dat, deputy secretary of Hanoi's Party Committee; and Nguyen Sinh Tang, vice chairman of Hanoi's People's Committee, attended the meeting. Leaders of the unions of enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and representatives of the ministry's departments and branches and press organs were also on hand.

The conference's goal was to discuss enterprise management, promotion of production, economic development, improvement of the working people's living standards, development of workers' democratic rights, and realization of social justice. The conference heard reports presented by some typical enterprises such as the 19 May Union of Food Enterprises of Son Tay, the Hai Ha Confectionery Food Processing Equipment Factory, the Dong Dao State Farm, and so forth.

Speaking at the conference, Minister Nguyen Cong Tan stressed: The enterprise management task for the coming year is to ensure production to meet the demands for consumption and export, create jobs, and increase the working people's income.

Party Letter Discusses 1990 Anniversaries

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["Text" of Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's letter to all countrymen and combatants throughout the country on major anniversaries in 1990; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades, countrymen, and combatants: The year with major anniversaries—1990—is approaching. The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee conveys to comrades, countrymen, and combatants throughout the country, to veteran comrades, families who made meritorious contributions to the revolution, retired comrades, wounded and sick soldiers and their families, and to Vietnamese overseas its most cordial regards and warmest greetings.

Entering 1990, let us review results of our labor and hard work during the past year. For the first time in many years, acute difficulties in food were overcome significantly. From the condition of hunger and relying on imported grain, we are now becoming self-sufficient in grain and are able to increase surplus for export. We can also control the rate of inflation. Circulation of goods has been improved; prices have been stabilized; the Vietnamese dong's parity has been improved; and the new management mechanism and our party and state's new policies have been applied in the people's daily life. The Vietnamese people have fulfilled their international obligation toward the Cambodian people. The new trend on renovation and the spirit of democracy are prevailing in the whole society.

The CPV Central Committee warmly commends all comrades, countrymen, and combatants throughout the country for their great efforts in and contributions to fulfilling these encouraging achievements. However, we should not be too optimistic with these progresses because numerous difficulties and shortcomings are still prevalent. Serious imbalances in the economy still exist; budget deficiencies have not been improved; industrial and small industrial and handicraft production, in general, has faced numerous obstacles; many workers have been unemployed; the new mechanism has not been

perfected; many acute social issues have not been resolved; and negative phenomena in the party and state machinery, in mass organizations, and in society are still serious.

Commemorating the 1990 major anniversaries, our entire party and people must consistently implement the Sixth CPV Congress' resolution, bring into full play the initial achievements, and strive to overcome shortcomings and deficiencies. To achieve this, we must promote democracy, motivate the mass movement for revolutionary action, and—most importantly—consolidate the party strength from the central to grass-roots levels.

The year 1990 is the year of major anniversaries of our country, when our people will recall the teachings of great President Ho Chi Minh, promote the CPV glorious tradition and our people's revolutionary heroism, bring into full play the revolutionary gains, consolidate national unity, and strengthen our determination to defend the fatherland and build socialism. It is a transitional year in which our nation embarks on the last decade of the 20th century with great challenges of the era. It is also an important year for the revolutionary undertaking of our party and people in the world situation, which is developing very complicatedly.

Entering its 6th decade and prior to its seventh congress, the CPV affirms its determination to lead the people to overcome all difficulties and ordeals to fulfill the lofty tasks set forth by President Ho Chi Minh and entrusted it by history.

Renovation is the revolutionary cause of the entire party and people. Renovation along the socialist orientation and with firm steps is an objective necessity and of vital significance for our country. The year 1990 must be a year in which the CPV leads the entire people to strive to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, consolidate national defense and security, promote concrete interests of the people, and create favorable conditions for implementing the 1991-95 5-year development plan.

The year 1990 must be a year in which the CPV continues to renovate and improve the quality of its leadership. This is a decisive factor for our country's stability and steadiness in all circumstances and for the success of the renovation cause.

The party must reorganize itself; quickly renovate its leadership in all respects of social life; improve its ideological work, mass mobilization, and its organizational and personnel work; and clearly define the functions and tasks of the party, the state, and mass organizations as well as their relations. The all-sided preparations for the coming seventh party congress must also be renovated so it will be an occasion for mobilizing the wisdom of the entire party and people under the principle of democratic centralism.

The party must be firm and strong from the center down to each grass-roots party organization and each party member. To this end, the comrade members of the party

Central Committee; the Political Bureau; the party Central Committee Secretariat; provincial, city, and special zone party committees; party chapters, and party members must scrupulously conduct constructive criticism and self-criticism in a spirit of solidarity. In this way, they will be able to develop strong points, overcome shortcomings, and make steady progress.

We must resolutely get rid of such negative phenomena as corruption, bribery, degeneration, authoritarianism, despotism, paternalism, and coercion of the people by cadres and party members. Strict measures must be taken against those cadres and party members who violate the law.

All party committee echelons, grass-roots party organizations, and party members should bear in mind that over the past 60 years of building and developing its strength, our party—founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh—has always remained attached to and relied on the people, and made every effort to serve the people's interests.

The year 1990 must be a year in which we will vigorously implement democracy for all party activities and other aspects of social life. From the central level, first of all the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat, down to grass-roots party organizations, let everyone strictly implement party statutes and regulations and abide by the principle of democratic centralism, collective leadership, and individual work implementation. Party organizations, state agencies, party members, and the people should exchange views before making important decisions on party membership and selection of and work assignment for cadres. Measures must be taken to rationally reorganize party and state mechanisms and mass societies in order to make

them streamlined and simple. In this way, they will be able to correctly assume their functions and achieve good results.

The year 1990 must be a year in which our people will satisfactorily carry out the external policy of peace—to develop our solidarity and friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist countries; the international communist and workers movement; and the national liberation and nonalignment movements; to strive for the normalization of our relations with China; and to expand our cooperation with all countries in the region and the rest of the world on the principle of equality, mutual benefits, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Dear comrades, compatriots, and combatants: Our people welcome 1990 with a firm belief that even though countless difficulties still lie ahead, we will make every effort to score victories. Let the entire party and people act in line with President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that everyone must work hard, practice thrift, and uphold honesty, righteousness, and impartiality. Let us achieve unanimity of mind and action and effect new changes in 1990, so as to welcome major anniversaries and the seventh party congress.

Because our people and party are endowed with a glorious revolutionary tradition and possess wisdom, talent, and energy, they will surely bring about a plentiful, happy life to our country and stand shoulder to shoulder with the world peoples in the common struggle for progress.

New year, new efforts, new victories.

[Signed] The CPV Central Committee